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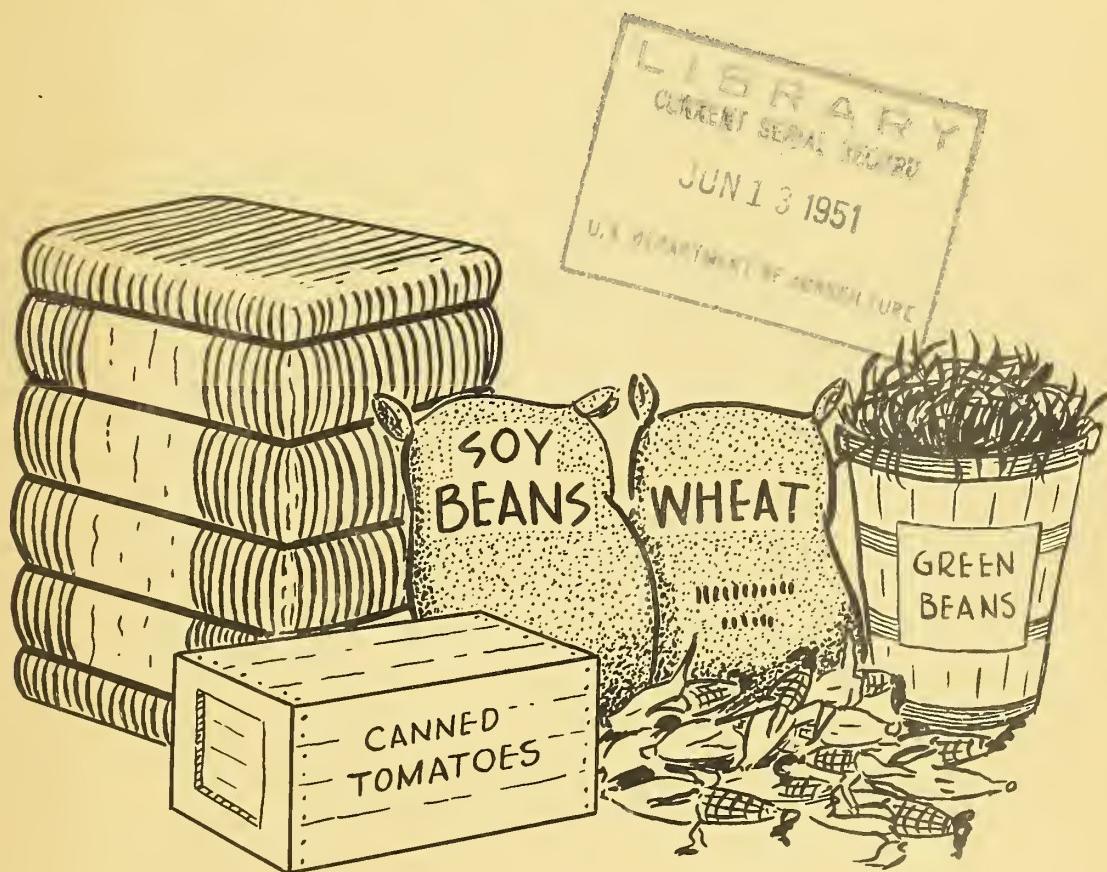
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1951

✓ **PRODUCTION
GUIDES
HANDBOOK**



✓ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FOREWORD

In this new effort of remobilization for national defense, abundant production of food, fiber and other farm produced raw materials is even more important than ever in meeting military requirements and as a major force in controlling inflation and in minimizing the need for controls on civilian consumption.

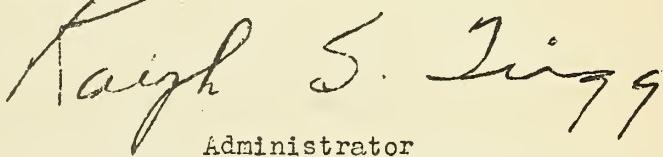
Based on the acreage guides, expected yields, and the prospects for other products, agricultural production in 1951 would be about 5 percent higher than last year and about 3 percent above the previous record reached in 1949.

To supply this production with proper balance between the various commodities, will necessitate very significant adjustments in the pattern of cropping from the way the cropland was used in 1950. It also will require that American farmers use all their resources and knowledge of good farming practices to a degree never before experienced.

That farmers may have the benefit of the knowledge and guidance of the Department of Agriculture in bringing about these acreage adjustments, the 1951 program of production guides has been developed. This handbook states the national guides, which have been determined by all interested agencies of the Department of Agriculture. Also, it contains a State breakdown of the national guides and information on which the guides are based, together with other information which will be useful to field workers who are assisting farmers to make the necessary farming adjustments which will induce the desired increase in production.

However, acreage adjustments alone will not be sufficient to increase production of the desired crops to the extent needed because, in many cases, of the lack of sufficient cropland. For instance, the announced guide for corn is 90 million acres even though requirements, including provision for more adequate reserves, would indicate that at least 100 million acres should be planted. This means that for much of the additional production needed, we must rely upon farmers' abilities to intensify their operations and to increase their efficiency in crop production, livestock breeding and feeding, and finally, in marketing their farm products. There will be a need for all the additional supplies of essential commodities that can be obtained through these means.

The Department of Agriculture intends to do all in its capacity to assist in aiding farmers to make the needed land use adjustments, to increase their knowledge and use of superior farming techniques, and finally to obtain the materials, facilities and labor supplies necessary to enable them to increase agricultural production in 1951 to a new high record. In carrying out this huge task, the Department will need the help of all other Federal and State agencies interested in agriculture. All agencies which are in a position to contribute to the success of this program are invited and urged to participate fully with continued effort throughout the year.



Administrator

Production and Marketing Administration

February, 1951

(Copy)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary

(Copy)

Washington, February 2, 1951

High Level Production Guides Announced for Major Spring Planted Crops:

Acreage guides to assist farmers in planning an all-out production program for 1951 were announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan for grains and other crops which make up a large proportion of the spring-planted acreage.

The maximum practicable increases for spring wheat and corn, the major food and feed grains, are included in the suggested production. A cotton crop of at least 16 million bales was announced last fall as the goal for 1951.

"Full production from American farms is essential in the defense effort," said Secretary Brannan. "We are aiming at the highest feasible level of production for those crops which will be needed most."

"The fact that there is a limit to the total crop acreage which is available means that production guides must be planned within a balanced schedule. Increases in some crops necessarily mean decreases in others. It is therefore not practicable to ask for as large an acreage in some instances as would otherwise be desirable. It would be a good thing, for instance, to have an even larger corn crop than we are suggesting, if it were not necessary to consider the need for other grains, soybeans, and other crops which compete for the same acreage."

"The production guides are designed to help farmers plan their crops in line with the over-all needs — turning out the highest possible balanced production this year, and at the same time protecting their resources for the future."

"In addition to the guides announced today, suggested levels for a number of other crops, including seeds and fresh fruits and vegetables, will be determined and announced before planting time."

"We are not at this time announcing specific production guides for livestock, dairy, and poultry products. However, it is very important that livestock production be continued at high levels. Farmers are already planning increases in meat production, and this trend should be continued to the extent that adequate feed supplies are available. This production depends primarily upon feed concentrates, hay, and pasture, and farmers must make their plans with close attention to the feed situation."

"Production of more livestock and livestock products from the same amount of feed, through increased efficiency in operations, is an important objective. It is equally important that farmers get the greatest possible production increases through higher crop yields per acre. Farmers and ranchers should also continue, and where possible expand, their efforts to improve range and pasture. There still is considerable idle land, and land now in poor pastures, which can and should be brought into effective forage production."

"No one knows how long the present emergency may last. It is therefore especially important that current crop production efforts be accompanied by good farm management and conservation practices which increase production this year and at the same time maintain the fertility of the soil."

"Continued interest in conservation farming and grass land improvement can play a very important part in helping to meet the critical situation facing us for the next few years. Farmers and ranchers, with the full support of Federal and State agencies, should see that each acre is utilized so as to contribute its part in meeting the over-all need."

The suggested 1951 acreages for the crops included in today's announcement are listed below, with comparisons with last year's acreages. Separate acreage guides are not needed for peanuts and tobacco, which are still under acreage allotments. The allotments themselves set the acreage pattern for these. In recognition of the fact that the total available crop land is limited, the guides call for lower acreages of some crops in order to provide for increases for those which are more essential in the preparedness program. For example, the suggested grain sorghum acreage is down from last year in view of the need for increased acreage of cotton and in recognition of the fact that farmers in the grain sorghum areas have already increased their fall sown wheat.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1950 Acreage</u>	<u>1951 Guide</u>
Cotton (upland)	18,551,000	28,400,000
Cotton (American Egyptian)	103,500	135,000
Corn	84,370,000	90,000,000
Oats	46,642,000	43,500,000
Barley	13,235,000	13,235,000
Sorghums for grain	10,361,000	7,150,000
Wheat (spring seeded only)	18,509,000	21,400,000
Soybeans for beans	13,291,000	13,000,000
Flaxseed	4,064,000	4,000,000
Dry edible beans	1,632,000	1,632,000
Rice	1,620,000	1,900,000

The national acreage guides will be divided into recommended state totals, and these in turn into county totals. The guides will not be broken down to individual farm "goals". Production adjustments will and should vary considerably between farms and within counties, so that county totals can be reached within efficient farming practices.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 Production and Marketing Administration
 Washington 25, D. C.

February 9, 1951

To: All State PMA Committees

From: Acting Administrator

Subject: 1951 Production Guides Program

On February 2, Secretary Brannan announced national acreage and production guides for ten crops for spring planting. A copy of his announcement has already been sent to you. The State guides for those of the ten crops grown in each State were wired to you on February 8. These planting acreage guides have been determined and distributed to the states because it has become increasingly clear that if there is to be adequate production in 1951 of certain agricultural commodities needed to meet essential requirements in the prevailing emergency, (cotton, corn, oilseeds, rice, and wheat, the latter mostly to bolster the inadequate prospective supplies of feed grains), large acreage adjustments from the 1950 crop pattern will be required. Also, it is equally clear that these adjustments will not take place to the degree desired unless specific information about the needed adjustments is provided to farmers to an extent considerably beyond that which has been done to date.

The grave world situation has brought about a step-up in military requirements for many commodities, including agricultural commodities. These effects are two-fold, reducing the number of people available for agricultural production and at the same time increasing the ability of the public to buy available food supplies. This demand is being increased by lack of availability of other consumer goods and by a strong foreign demand, especially for non-food items like cotton.

In order to meet these expanded needs for specific commodities, while filling a currently high level of demand for most commodities, farm output in 1951 will need to be the largest in history, substantially exceeding the record production of 1949. An effective program will be necessary to encourage farmers to achieve this large production and at the same time promote better land use with a proper balance between commodities. These guides also should enable farmers to supply the needed production in a more efficient manner and to do so while maintaining and increasing wherever possible the soil conservation gains of recent years.

Crops now being included in the program with 1951 acreage guides and 1950 acreages are as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1950 Acreage</u>	<u>1951 Guide</u>
Cotton (Upland)	18,551,000	28,400,000
Cotton (American Egyptian)	103,500	135,000
Corn	84,370,000	90,000,000
Oats	46,642,000	43,500,000
Barley	13,235,000	13,235,000
Sorghums for grain	10,361,000	7,150,000
Wheat (spring seeded only)	18,509,000	21,400,000
Soybeans for beans	13,291,000	13,000,000
Flaxseed	4,064,000	4,000,000
Dry edible beans	1,632,000	1,632,000

<u>Commodity</u>	(Continued)	<u>1950 Acreage</u>	<u>1951 Guide</u>
Rice		1,620,000	1,900,000
Sweet potatoes		573,000	573,000
Truck crops (25), Fresh Market		1,823,000	2,000,000
Truck crops (11), Processed		1,618,000	2,000,000

Where national acreage allotments are in effect, such as for tobacco and peanuts, these allotments as established for States and farms will be assumed to be the production guides for these crops. The cotton acreages suggested are in line with present field activities relative to the 16-million-bale goal. Suggested acreages of fresh and processed vegetables, potatoes, and sweet potatoes, already have been announced.

It is not contemplated that specific production guides will be established for livestock, dairy and poultry products. However, it should be recognized that it is desirable to at least maintain the production of these products, particularly of the red meats and dairy products, at the current high levels to the extent that feed supplies permit. It is for this reason that the high acreage and production guides have been set for corn and the emphasis placed on hay, pasture and good farming and feeding practice in general. However, farmers must realize that their plans for production of livestock, dairy and poultry products must be kept in line with prospective feed supplies and with the need to maintain a safe level of feed reserves. Otherwise serious problems with the management of the animal produced foods may not be avoided in the future.

To achieve the required production with the greatest efficiency, it will be important to emphasize, as a major part of the production guides work, an educational program to make the most effective use of seeds, fertilizers, labor, machinery, feed, water, and other resources. Production of more livestock and livestock products with the same amount of feed and production of higher yields per acre will contribute as much to the objectives of the program as shifts in acreage. Both methods of achieving the objectives are essential parts of this program. In this phase of the work other State and Federal agencies can make the greatest contribution and it will be important for this work to be undertaken in full cooperation with these agencies. For instance, the educational work on efficient methods of crop and livestock production is the primary responsibility of the Extension Service. Regardless of the size of the acreage adjustments needed in the State or county, every State and county agricultural worker should be acquainted with the production program so that, in their contacts with farmers and the public generally, they can assist with the work of acquainting them with the urgency of our national agricultural situation and the need for maximizing essential production in 1951 through acreage adjustment and the use of the best known practices in crop and livestock production.

This emergency may last for a long time, and it is, therefore, important that current crop-production efforts be accompanied by good farm management and conservation practices which will increase production this year and at the same time maintain the fertility of the soil for the future. What we do in 1951 must be done with the thought in mind of assuring our ability to produce three, five, or ten years later when we may need even larger production than now. To the fullest extent we must maintain, and extend where possible, effective rotation systems and other soil-improving practices as now stressed in our production and conservation programs. Our efforts to increase the productive capacity of ranges and pastures must be extended, and there can be no let-up in our efforts to improve and expand the practice of seeding legumes with the small grains and obtain a much wider use of green manure and cover crops.

There still is considerable idle land and land now in poor pastures that can and should be brought into effective production.

Furthermore, our efforts to expand production and at the same time to maintain the productivity of our land must be accompanied by an acceleration of our efforts to assure the production of the needed grass, legume and cover-crop seeds. Our production of limestone, fertilizers and other materials must be geared to our stepped-up current and future needs. Everything possible will continue to be done to assist farmers to obtain the needed volume of such materials, including machinery, equipment, pesticides, feeding supplements, etc.

Activities for implementing the production guides program may include, but need not be limited to, the following:

1. Announcement of national crop acreage guides.
2. Establishment of State and county acreage guides. Responsibility for establishing county guides lies with the State Committee, working with other contributing State Offices.
3. State-wide meetings and district meetings within States with all county committeemen and cooperating agencies to explain the need for production guides and to develop plans for work within the State.
4. Local meetings of farmers to explain the program and to discuss methods of adjusting production in line with the guides.
5. Press releases and radio programs on the guides and how farmers can make use of them in planning their production.
6. Adaptation wherever possible of our existing activities in agriculture to the needs of the production guides program, including steps to help assure attainment of objectives.
7. Exchange of information between Washington and States as to farmer needs in essential production and as to action being taken to eliminate production difficulties.

In establishing the national acreage guides, it was planned to place most emphasis upon filling the need for a very large increase in cotton and feed grains, particularly corn. Because of the limited cropland area and because of the desire also to hold up the acreage of some crops like oil seeds to about 1950 levels, it became necessary to call for lower national acreages of oats and grain sorghums. Despite their desirability as feed grains, it was believed that in most areas where they compete, cotton or wheat should have first choice over sorghums and wheat or corn should have preference over oats. However, it is recognized that this rule is not invariably applicable, for in some areas more food will be produced from an acre in oats, sorghums, or wheat than from an acre in corn, and this has been kept in mind in setting State guides to the extent possible. State Committees also should keep this in mind in establishing county guides, distributing the grain acreage to the best of their ability so as to assure that use of the land in 1951 which will produce the maximum tonnage of grain, recognizing that regardless of type, it all can be used for livestock feed. Also, it should be kept in mind that the oat and sorghum acreages have been restricted to make room for other crops, but if it is possible to obtain the needed acreages of the essential crops and still produce more oats and sorghums, while maintaining conservation crops and good farming practices, the larger acreages of oats and sorghums are desirable.

Although we would ordinarily consult the State committees in establishing these guides, the time now available for executing an effective production program has not permitted State reviews and transmittals of recommendations to Washington except for cotton. For other crops, where State Committees find that production of crops needed most for the defense effort can be maximized by increasing the State guides, they are urged to make such increases. Downward revisions should be confined to cases where they are found essential to maximize the production of crops which have been designated in this program as needed most for the defense effort. We wish to be informed immediately of any such adjustments, together with the reasons, and to receive reports on the general prospects for attainment of the guides. This will help us to take action necessary to improve the possibilities of achieving the guides in 1951 and will help in development of programs later this year.

Flat across-the-board percentage-wise distribution of the State guides on the basis of historical performance by counties is to be avoided, particularly in all cases where differential treatment between counties or areas will result in better utilization of land and soil resources and improve the chances that production will be adjusted in line with the guides.

For use in considering state guides, in setting county guides and in holding state, district or local meetings, we have in preparation the following materials:

1. A "Balance Sheet" of land use for your State showing the history of crop land use for past years and the acreage guides for 1951, together with estimated other use of the available crop land in 1951.
2. A discussion of the major factors in the supply-requirement situation for the guide crops which will indicate in narrative form and in tables why the specific acreage guides were chosen for 1951.
3. A statement on the feed, livestock, dairy and poultry situation and its bearing upon the acreage guides as established and the need for good livestock management and feeding practices.

These will be sent to you as they become available but no State should wait upon their arrival for developing and carrying out plans for executing this program.

I have asked Harold Hill, Assistant Administrator for Production, to be responsible for handling our field work on this program. Therefore, you may expect subsequent communications to you on this subject to come from him, and questions, suggestions or information from the State Offices should be directed to him.

Present indications are that if essential requirements are met, 1951 production must reach a new peak, with an index of about 145 percent of 1935-39 production in comparison with the previous record of 140 percent in 1949 and 137 percent in 1950.

Such an increase will not be obtained easily, especially with the desired balance between commodities. A well-organized, coordinated and energetic program will be necessary to reach our goal. Every person on our field staff should consider himself a member of the team whose purpose it is to carry out a sound and effective production program, not only for acreage, but also for the final products of agricultural production.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDES, BY STATES
(Planted acres unless indicated otherwise)

State	Feed Grains			Cotton, All:		
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	(in cul-	Dry
				for grain	tivation	Rice
- T H O U S A N D S -						
Maine	13	130	7			5
N.H.	14	12				
Vt.	.68	80	1			
Mass.	40	15				
R.I.	7	3				
Conn.	45	15				
N.Y.	750	850	75			145
N.J.	190	50	17			
Pa.	1,415	850	160			
Ohio	3,700	1,150	20			
Ind.	4,820	1,400	25			
Ill.	9,300	3,600	40		5	
Mich.	1,820	1,475	150			493
Wis.	2,700	3,000	225			
Minn.	5,700	4,800	1,200			
Iowa	11,500	5,900	30	1		
Mo.	4,500	1,950	100	25	650	5
No. Dak.	1,350	2,000	2,275	4		
So. Dak.	4,100	3,100	1,400	60		
Nebr.	7,950	2,450	410	70		70
Kans.	3,000	1,350	500	1,400		
Del.	150	8	14			
Md.	500	60	90			
Va.	1,180	200	100		30	
W. Va.	300	75	14			
No. Car.	2,185	500	45	20	975	
So. Car.	1,450	725	26		1,200	1
Ga.	3,400	815	6		1,450	
Fla.	700	125			50	1.5
Ky.	2,400	175	90		16	
Tenn.	2,250	325	85		825	
Ala.	2,900	300	3	40	1,750	
Miss.	2,200	375	2		2,750	15
Ark.	1,250	350	7	15	2,550	410
La.	850	150			1,050	625
Oklahoma.	1,385	1,200	200	790	1,550	
Tex.	2,600	1,750	200	4,145	11,644	542
Mont.	210	450	900			18
Idaho	35	225	400			140
Wyo.	70	175	190			70
Colo.	700	225	875	150		265
N.Mex.	120	50	45	400	360	87
Ariz.	35	25	180	80	480	.5 12
Utah	25	50	130			11
Nev.	3	14	35			
Wash.	17	275	270			11
Oreg.	30	400	400			
Calif.	75	525	2,300	95	1,201	300 305
U.S. 2/	90,002	43,727	13,242	7,295	28,536	1,900 1,632

U.S. 2/ 90,002 43,727 13,242 7,295 28,536 1,900 1,632
1/ Harvested Acres.

1/ Harvested Acres.

2/ Summation of adjusted State guides.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDES, PY STATES
(Planted acres unless indicated otherwise)

State	Oilcrops		Seeds 1/		
	Soybeans for beans	Flaxseed, all	Winter Cover Crops	Other Legume & Grass	Spring Wheat
- T H O U S A N D S -					
N.Y.	10			10	4
N.J.	15				
Pa.	20			20	
Ohio	1,100			250	
Ind.	1,600			245	
Ill.	3,750	1		350	8
Mich.	130	6		270	
Wis.	30	10		151	80
Minn.	1,100	1,250		155	1,150
Iowa.	1,900	80		400	12
No.	1,160	5		225	
No. Dak.	40	1,900		63	11,000
So. Dak.	50	550		127	3,600
Nebr.	50			246	90
Kans.	363	40		207	
Del.	45				
Md.	40			12	
Va.	140			36	
W. Va.	5				
No. Car.	300			61	
So. Car.	40		18	21	
Ga.	25		149	30.1	
Fla.			13		
Ky.	135		5	80	
Tenn.	165		51	21	
Ala.	90		51	6	
Miss.	250			11	
Ark.	400		29	51	
La.	40			5.3	
Oklahoma.	20	3	95	1.6	
Tex.		5	72		
Mont.		75		115	3,900
Idaho				87	550
Wyo.		1		39	85
Colo.				27	200
N. Mex.					23
Ariz.		4			
Utah				60	75
Nev.					20
Nash.		2	5	24	600
Oreg.		5	284	103	300
Calif.		63	5	50	
U. S. 4/	13,013	4,000	777	3,540	21,697

1/ Harvested Acres.

2/ Includes crimson clover, common ryegrass, common and willamette vetch, hairy vetch, and lupines.

3/ Includes alfalfa (North. & Cent), red clover, white clover (Miss. & La.) Ladino clover, orchard grass, tall fescue, bromegrass, (smooth) crested wheatgrass and Kobe lespedeza.

4/ Summation of adjusted State guides.

UNITED STATES 1951 ACREAGE GUIDES WITH COMPARISONS 1/

Crops	Planted Acreage					% 1951 Guides					
	1942-46		1949	1950	1951	are of:					
	average				guides	1942-46 : 1949 : 1950 average :					
- - - - T H O U S A N D S - - - -											
P E R C E N T A G E											
Corn, all	91,630	88,192	84,370	90,000	98	102	107				
Sorghums-Grain 2/	7,089	6,612	10,361	7,150	101	108	69				
Cotton, all 3/	20,206	27,719	18,654	28,535	141	103	153				
Soybeans for beans 2/	10,198	10,156	13,291	13,000	127	128	98				
Dry edible beans	2,042	1,886	1,632	1,632	80	87	100				
Sweet potatoes	730	556	573	573	78	103	100				
Truck crops: 2/											
Fresh market 4/	5/ 1,741	1,729	1,762	1,744	100	101	99				
Processing 6/	7/ 1,900	1,624	1,498	1,821	96	112	122				
Wheat, spring	17,808	22,649	18,509	21,400	120	94	116				
Rice 8/	1,521	1,869	1,623	1,900	125	102	117				
Oats	44,545	44,387	46,642	43,500	98	98	93				
Barley	14,948	11,188	13,235	13,235	89	118	100				
Flaxseed	4,072	5,226	4,064	4,000	98	77	98				
Total guide crops	218,430	223,793	216,214	228,490	105	102	106				
Seeds: 2/ 9/											
Winter cover crop 10/	327	527	790	777	238	147	98				
Other legume and grass 11/	12/ 2,863	2,409	3,660	3,540	124	147	97				

- 1/ Announced national guides which differ from the sum of state guides are due to subsequent adjustments. Historic data are BAE estimates and may differ from totals in commodity reports due to exclusion of certain States for which no guides are suggested. The five year averages in the reports are the sums of state averages rather than the average of the yearly U. S. totals as included in this table.
- 2/ Harvested.
- 3/ In cultivation July 1.
- 4/ Excludes artichokes, asparagus, eggplant, honeyball melons, and winter cucumbers from the 25 major fresh market crops.
- 5/ Acreage is based on percentage changes from 1950 suggested in previous PMA releases by seasons and differs from the sum of acreages shown in these earlier releases because of revisions of 1950 estimates for winter and spring crops published by BAE in December 1950.
- 6/ Excludes asparagus and pimientos from the 11 major processing crops.
- 7/ Includes 60,040 acres not allocated by States.
- 8/ Includes data for some States with small acreage for which no estimates are made by BAE.
- 9/ Includes only those States for which guides are suggested.
- 10/ Includes crimson clover, hairy vetch, common and willamette vetch, lupines and common ryegrass.
- 11/ Includes alfalfa (North and Central); Ladino, red and white clover; Kobe lespedeza; smooth brome grass; crested wheatgrass; tall fescue and orchard grass.
- 12/ Excludes Kobe lespedeza for which data are not available.

UNITED STATES 1951 PRODUCTION WITH COMPARISONS

Crops	Unit	: 1942-46: 1949 : 1950 : 1951 : 1942-46: 1949 : 1950					Percent 1951 is of average:	
		: average:	:	1/	: average:	:		
Corn, all	Mil.bu.	3,051	3,379	3,131	3,375	111	100	108
Sorghums-Grain	Mil.bu.	122	153	238	143	117	93	60
Cotton	Thous.R.bales	10,547	16,100	9,776	16,000	152	99	164
Soybeans for beans	Mil.bu.	193	231	287	273	141	118	95
Dry edible beans- cleaned	Thous. 100 lb.bags	15,751	19,890	15,128	15,500	98	78	102
Sweetpotatoes	Thous.bu.	67	55	59	56	84	102	95
Truck Crops:					3/			
Fresh Market 2/	Thous.tons	7,702	8,206	8,894	8,474	110	103	95
Processing 4/	Thous.tons	5,526	5,309	5,147	6,021	109	113	117
Wheat, all	Mil.bu.	1,027	1,141	1,027	1,150	112	101	112
Rice, rough	Mil.100 lbs	31	41	38	41	132	100	108
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,333	1,329	1,465	1,355	102	102	92
Barley	Mil.bu.	312	237	301	295	95	124	98
Flaxseed	Mil.bu.	34	44	39	36	106	82	92
Seeds: Clean 5/ Winter Cover								
Crops 6/	Mil.lbs.	125	184	390	337	269	183	86
Other legume & grass 7/	Mil.lbs.	8/	230	310	268	-	117	86

- 1/ Production is computed on assumed yields and 1951 announced national acreage guides.
- 2/ Excludes artichokes, asparagus, eggplant, honeyball melons, and winter cucumbers from the 25 major fresh market crops.
- 3/ Production is computed on basis of percentage changes from 1950 suggested in previous PMA releases by seasons and differs from the sum of production shown in these earlier releases because of revisions of 1950 estimates for winter and spring crops published by BAE in December 1950.
- 4/ Excludes asparagus and pimientos from the 11 major processing crops.
- 5/ Includes only those states for which guides are suggested.
- 6/ Includes crimson clover, hairy vetch, common and willamette vetch, lupines and common ryegrass.
- 7/ Includes alfalfa (North and Central regions); Ladino, red and white clover; Kobe lespedeza for 1949 and 1950; smooth bromegrass; crested wheatgrass; tall fescue and orchard grass.
- 8/ Complete data not available.

COTTON 1/

The 1951 planted acreage guide for cotton is 28,536,000 acres. For upland (short staple) cotton, the guide is 28,401,000 acres and for specified varieties of American-Egyptian (extra long-staple) cotton the guide is 135,000 acres. For upland cotton, the acreage guide is about 102 percent of the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1949, and is 30 percent larger than the 1946-50 average acreage. The American-Egyptian acreage guide is 130 percent of the July 1, 1950, acreage.

On the basis of State average yields per planted acre in 1951 equal to the higher of the five-year (1946-50) or the ten-year (1941-50) average, the upland cotton acreage guide, if planted, would produce 16,000,000 bales, the quantity desired in 1951. The acreage guide of 135,000 acres established for American-Egyptian cotton is the acreage which will be necessary for the production of 75,000 bales of extra long-staple cotton needed for expanded military requirements and essential civilian needs.

The production of at least 16,000,000 bales of cotton in 1951 is necessary from the standpoint of national security. The carry-over on August 1, 1951, will be at or below minimum levels, and the carry-over on August 1, 1952, is not expected to be any larger. Under a condition of complete collapse of international relations and consequent total mobilization of our resources, a much larger reserve supply of cotton would greatly strengthen our national security. We are in an entirely different position from the one which existed during World War II, when very large surplus supplies of cotton made increased production unnecessary. In the absence of even a normal reserve supply of cotton, we will be forced either to maintain cotton production at substantially higher levels than in World War II or to reduce civilian usage of cotton goods.

The supply of all cotton in the United States for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1950, is expected to total about 16,822,000 running bales, made up of a carry-over on August 1, 1950, of 6,846,000 bales, a 1950 crop of 9,776,000 bales (December estimate), and estimated imports of about 200,000 bales. Requirements for cotton for domestic consumption are expected to amount to about 10,500,000 bales, leaving about 6,322,000 bales for exports and for end-of-season stocks. Had ample supplies of cotton been available to meet the effective demand of foreign countries, exports during the season probably would have exceeded 5,800,000 bales, which would have reduced stocks at the end of the season to about 500,000 bales. In order to avoid serious depletion of stocks and to provide adequate cotton for increased military needs, exports of cotton were placed under allocation on October 10, 1950.

The strong domestic and foreign demand for cotton is expected to continue during the 1951-52 marketing year. It is expected that a very strong domestic demand for farm products will continue during the marketing year beginning August 1, 1951. Employment and consumer incomes, currently at record highs, are expected to increase as defense programs expand. The present insufficient supply of cotton linters and desirable qualities of wood pulp available for increasing rayon production are also favorable factors for continued high-level consumption and exports of cotton. The shortage of wool and jute is another contributing factor. Prices of these alternative materials are high.

Military requirements for cotton and cotton products during the 1951-52 season will depend on circumstances existing during that period. They are likely to be higher than 1950-51 requirements. In view of the favorable economic factors, coupled with increased defense requirements, it is expected that domestic consumption of cotton will be at least 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales and may be higher in the 1951-52 season.

There are strong reasons to believe that about 6,000,000 bales of United States cotton, if available, will be taken by foreign countries in the 1951-52 season. International trade in cotton has increased substantially since World War II, a substantial portion of which has been accounted for by increases in exports from the United States. World trade in cotton would have increased further in 1/ Planted acreage means acreage in cultivation July 1.

1950-51 if cotton had been available. Inability to fill requirements this season means that many of the importing countries will use up some of their raw cotton stocks in 1950-51 in order to meet increasing demands for cotton products. Consequently, these countries will enter the 1951-52 season with reduced stocks which they will want to restore as soon as cotton becomes available.

The strong demand will result in world import requirements during the 1951-52 season of about 13,000,000 bales. Information available from other exporting countries indicates that expansion of cotton production in foreign countries next year is not likely to be large.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will support the price of 1951-crop upland cotton at 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1951, through loans to farmers. This is the maximum price support level permitted under existing legislation without public hearings.

The Amsak and Pima 32 varieties of American-Egyptian cotton grown in 1951 from properly certified seed will be supported at a price of \$1.04 per pound for Grade No. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staple, net weight, with appropriate quality and location differentials. Price support will be effected by purchase of cotton.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

UPLAND COTTON

STATE	In Cultivation July 1		1951 Acreage	Percent 1951	
	(Acreage)	1946-50		Guide	Guide is of: 1946-50: 1949
Average	1949	Guide	Average: Acreage		Acreage:
- T H O U S A N D S -					
Alabama	1,568.6	1,825	1,750	112	96
Arizona	256.7	398.4	415	162	104
Arkansas	2,098.6	2,616	2,550	121	97
California	650.1	963	1,200	185	125
Florida	33.6	51	50	149	98
Georgia	1,296.4	1,618	1,450	112	90
Illinois	4.2	5.1	5	119	98
Kansas	0.1	0.145	-	-	-
Kentucky	12.2	13.8	16	131	116
Louisiana	896.0	1,077	1,050	117	97
Mississippi	2,451.8	2,859	2,750	112	96
Missouri	485.2	604	650	134	108
Nevada	0.4	1.15	-	-	-
New Mexico	197.3	322	335	170	104
North Carolina	697.0	869	975	140	112
Oklahoma	1,127.4	1,344	1,550	137	115
South Carolina	1,062.0	1,283	1,200	113	94
Tennessee	712.0	845	825	116	98
Texas	8,301.9	10,986	11,600	140	106
Virginia	25.0	33	30	120	91
United States	21,876.5	27,714	28,401	130	102

AMERICAN EGYPTIAN COTTON

STATE	Acreage in Cultiva-		1951 Acreage Guide:	Percent 1951	
	tion July 1, 1950	:1951 Acreage Guide:		Guide is of	1950 Acreage
- T H O U S A N D S -					
Arizona	42	65		155	
Texas	43	44		102	
New Mexico	18	25		139	
California	0.5	1.		200	
Total	103.5	135		130	

FEEDS - GENERAL

Increased feed grain production in 1951 is needed to meet the large requirements for livestock feeding and other uses. To provide for these and other requirements and to obtain a proper balance of crops, acreage production guides have been set for corn, oats, barley and sorghums for grain.

Total feed concentrate requirements for 1951-52 are estimated at 142 million tons, 3 million above the near-record amount being fed in 1950-51. With expected average yields on the acreages established by the guides, production would not fill total requirements, but would result in a reduction of carry-over stocks of feed grains from about 23.0 million tons at the end of 1950-51 to 17.0 million tons at the end of the 1951-52 crop year.^{1/} Since this would reduce stocks below the level that would be desirable for adequate reserves against crop failures or other emergencies, further efforts to increase production by increased yields per acre are an essential part of the production program.

With some further increase in livestock production in prospect for 1951-52, domestic requirements of feed grains for livestock would total about 115 million tons, a little larger than 1950-51. Domestic requirements for food and industrial uses also will be a little larger, but some reduction in exports is expected. The total disappearance, including both feed and non-feed uses, is estimated at 133 million tons of feed grains, 6 million tons larger than the production expected with the production guide acreages and normal yields.

In order to feed the expected numbers of livestock and to meet the other requirements for feed grains, it is likely that there will be a considerable increase in the use of wheat as a substitute for feed grains during the next few years.

Although hay crops are not included in the 1951 production guides, hay is an important livestock feed. Adequate supplies of hay reduce the requirements for feed grains or permit a larger production of livestock products. Total hay production in 1950 totaled 106.8 million tons, of which 94.3 million tons were tame hay from 60.7 million acres of cropland. With the carry-over of about 15 million tons, this made a total hay supply for 1950-51 of 122 million tons, (tame and wild), only 2 percent below the record high supply of 1945 and a supply which is larger in relation to the number of roughage-consuming livestock to be fed than in any previous year.

Since part of the increased 1950 tame hay acreage and production was due to acreage restrictions on corn, wheat, and cotton, high 1951 acreage guides for these crops can be expected to result in a reduction in tame hay acreage. Reductions are most likely to occur in the North Central States where hay acreage increased approximately 2.6 million acres in 1950. The needs for both concentrate and roughage feeds, however, indicate the importance of obtaining the maximum total hay output from the reduced acreages available.

The expected reductions in hay acreage can be made with proportionally less loss in production if farmers use care in selection of the hay meadows to be returned to cultivation. There are many old plowable pastures and meadows which are infested with weeds, contain few desirable grasses and legumes, and produce low yields, that profitably can be returned to cultivation during this emergency period. Use of improved varieties and better cultural practices also will help maintain roughage production.

^{1/} Stocks in all positions of corn and sorghum grains on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1.

Supply and Utilization of Feed Concentrates and Livestock Numbers,
United States, year Beginning October,
averages 1937-41 and 1942-46, annual 1948-51

Item	:Average	:Average	:	: 1949	: 1950	: 2/
	: 1937-41	: 1942-46	: 1948			
--- Million Tons ---						
<u>Supply</u>						
Stocks beginning of year 3/	16.9	14.7	7.9	30.8	31.2	23.0
Production of feed grains:						
Corn	72.1	85.5	103.1	94.6	87.7	94.5
Oats	18.1	21.3	23.9	21.3	23.4	21.6
Barley	6.9	7.5	7.6	5.7	7.2	7.1
Sorghum grains	2.2	3.4	3.7	4.3	6.7	4.0
Total	99.3	117.7	138.3	125.9	125.0	127.2
Other grains fed 4/	4.5	11.0	4.3	5.4	6.0	7.0
Byproduct feeds fed	15.4	18.4	20.0	20.6	20.5	20.8
Total supply	136.1	161.8	170.5	182.7	182.7	178.0
<u>Utilization, Oct.-Sept.</u>						
Concentrates fed: 5/						
Corn	62.2	78.2	73.3	83.1	85.0	88.0
Oats	16.1	19.5	20.7	19.3	20.5	20.3
Barley & sorghum grains	7.0	7.7	5.8	5.4	8.0	6.7
Wheat and rye	4.3	9.6	3.7	4.7	5.0	6.2
Oilseed cake & meal	3.9	6.0	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.3
Animal protein feeds	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Other byproduct feeds	8.6	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.0
Total concentrates fed	105.0	133.4	123.5	133.1	139.0	142.0
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry & export	12.1	14.8	17.7	17.2	20.0	18.2
Total utilization	117.1	148.2	141.2	150.3	159.2	160.2
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	116.2	148.3	139.7	151.5	159.7	161.0
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	19.9	13.5	30.8	31.2	23.0	17.0
<u>Supply & utilization per animal unit</u>						
Total supply (Million tons)	136.1	161.8	170.5	182.7	182.7	178.0
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	105.0	133.4	123.5	133.1	139.0	142.0
Number of grain-consuming animal units fed annually (Millions) 6/	153.1	177.7	162.7	169.0	173.0	179.0
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	.89	.91	1.05	1.08	1.06	.99
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.69	.75	.76	.79	.80	.79

- 1/ Preliminary estimates, based on indications in February 1951.
- 2/ Based on production guides for 1951 and prospective feed requirements in 1951-52.
- 3/ Stocks of corn in all positions on October 1, oats and barley July 1, and from 1947 to date sorghum grains on October 1.
- 4/ Domestic wheat and rye and imported grains.
- 5/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.
- 6/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during the October-September feeding season. For weights see table 1, page 2, Feed Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, December 1950.

CORN

The announced acreage guide for corn in 1951 is 90 million acres, 7 percent more than the 84 million acres planted in 1950. With an estimated national yield of 37.5 bushels per acre, this acreage would produce nearly 3.4 billion bushels of corn in 1951, which is about the same as the 1949 crop but 8 percent above the 1950 crop of 3.1 billion bushels.

In the commercial corn producing areas, the 1951 State guides call for an increase to 60 million acres from 52.7 million acres in 1950 when an acreage allotment program was in effect. At the same time, farmers are being asked to maintain soybean acreage at nearly the same record-level as in 1950. To meet these objectives, it will be necessary in the Corn Belt to shift approximately 7.3 million acres from oats, hay, and pasture, and other cropland uses into corn production. A downward shift, especially in the acreage of oats and tame hay, will be necessary to provide the desired corn acreage.

In non-commercial corn areas, corn production guides have been reduced to 30 million acres for 1951, as compared to 31.7 million acres planted in 1950, to permit this released acreage to be devoted to cotton and other urgently needed crops.

Under critical conditions which exist now and are likely to exist for some years to come, it will be necessary for the United States to maintain a high level of livestock, dairy, and poultry production, and at the same time it will be highly desirable that above-average reserves of feed grains be on hand at all times to meet unforeseen emergencies. As a result, emphasis must be placed upon increased production of feeds. Corn is the key feed crop, and major emphasis is placed upon this crop in the 1951 production program. Effective leadership will be needed, especially in the commercial corn producing areas, to encourage farmers to achieve the large production of corn, while obtaining other essential crop acreages as recommended, and also doing all possible to protect our ability to produce at a high level in future years.

Requirements for corn for feed and other necessary uses in 1951-52 are estimated at 3.52 billion bushels as compared to 3.46 billion bushels for 1950-51. Requirements for 1951-52 are likely to be larger than the production that may be expected on the 90 million acres established as this year's guide. The estimated production and disappearance would reduce the carryover of corn to about 392 million bushels by October 1, 1952, following the reduction occurring this year from 860 million bushels on October 1, 1950 to about 534 million bushels by October 1, 1951. This would bring corn reserves at the end of the 1951-52 crop year below what is considered a safe level, but a larger production is not feasible in 1951 if proper balance of crop production is obtained.

The minimum national average support on the 1951 crop of corn will be \$1.54 per bushel based upon the January 15 parity. If the parity price on corn should be higher at the beginning of the 1951-crop marketing season (October 1, 1951) the support will be increased to reflect 90 percent of parity at that time. Under the 1951 support program, loans and purchase agreements will be available to producers from the time of harvest through May 31, 1952, and will mature on July 31, 1952, unless a change is required to meet emergency conditions.

CORNESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-1950 THROUGH 1951-1952

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951 1/</u>	<u>1951-1952 2/</u>
	<u>Million Bushels</u>		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>			
(1) Carry-over (Oct. 1)	825	860	534
(2) Production	3,379	3,131	3,375
(3) Imports	<u>1</u>	--	--
(4) Total Supply	4,205	3,991	3,909
<u>UTILIZATION</u>			
(5) Food <u>3/</u>	140	144	149
(6) Industry	112	136	141
(7) Feed	2,970	3,050	3,150
(8) Seed	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
(9) Domestic Requirements	3,233	3,342	3,452
(10) Exports <u>4/</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>65</u>
(11) Total Requirements	3,345	3,457	3,517
(12) Carry-over, End of Year	860	534	392
<u>ACREAGE (PLANTED)</u>			
(13) 1,000 Acres	88,192	84,370	<u>5/</u> 90,002
(14) Yield Bushels per Planted Acre	38.3	37.1	37.5

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.			
2/ Prospective, based on expected livestock production, with expected yields on 1951 acreage guide.			
3/ Includes shipments to Territories.			
4/ Includes grain equivalent of corn products.			
5/ Summation of adjusted state guides.			

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

CORN

STATE	Acreage (Planted)			1951 Guide	Percent 1951 Guide is of:		
	1942-46	1949	1950		1942-46	Average	1949
	Average	1949	1950		Guide	Average	1950
	T H O U S A N D S						
P E R C E N T							
Me.	12	11	13	13	108	118	100
N. H.	13	12	14	14	108	117	100
Vt.	64	57	68	68	106	119	100
Mass.	41	37	38	40	98	108	105
R. I.	8	7	7	7	88	100	100
Conn.	50	45	45	45	90	100	100
N. Y.	680	712	748	750	110	105	100
N. J.	193	182	178	190	98	104	107
Pa.	1,359	1,382	1,354	1,415	104	102	104
Ohio	3,510	3,627	3,384	3,700	105	102	109
Ind.	4,391	4,818	4,345	4,820	110	100	111
Ill.	8,543	9,280	8,300	9,300	109	100	112
Mich.	1,729	1,798	1,690	1,820	105	101	108
Wis.	2,588	2,621	2,595	2,700	104	103	104
Minn.	5,545	5,682	5,152	5,700	103	100	111
Iowa	10,732	11,493	9,905	11,500	107	100	116
Mo.	4,538	4,396	4,200	4,500	99	102	107
No. Dak.	1,226	1,250	1,350	1,350	110	108	100
So. Dak.	3,879	4,101	3,855	4,100	106	100	106
Nebr.	8,260	7,438	6,843	7,950	96	107	116
Kans.	3,346	2,598	2,676	3,000	90	115	112
Del.	140	146	146	150	107	103	103
Md.	469	485	474	500	107	103	105
Va.	1,257	1,151	1,128	1,180	94	103	105
W. Va.	339	270	254	300	88	111	118
No. Car.	2,277	2,248	2,248	2,185	96	97	97
So. Car.	1,497	1,412	1,452	1,450	97	103	100
Ga.	3,469	3,333	3,500	3,400	98	102	97
Fla.	722	698	723	700	97	100	97
Ky.	2,414	2,396	2,180	2,400	99	100	110
Tenn.	2,403	2,153	2,175	2,250	94	104	103
Ala.	2,994	2,783	2,877	2,900	97	104	101
Miss.	2,623	2,182	2,313	2,200	84	101	95
Ark.	1,682	1,227	1,485	1,250	74	102	84
La.	1,203	834	884	850	71	102	96
Okla.	1,689	1,385	1,316	1,385	82	100	105
Tex.	4,124	2,599	3,171	2,600	63	100	82
Mont.	201	211	213	210	104	100	99
Idaho	35	35	36	35	100	100	97
Wyo.	98	66	71	70	71	106	99
Colo.	896	706	650	700	78	99	108
N. Mex.	195	139	118	120	62	86	102
Ariz.	34	37	38	35	103	95	92
Utah	24	26	25	25	104	96	100
Nev.	2	3	3	3	150	100	100
Wash.	21	17	15	17	81	100	113
Oreg.	40	31	29	30	75	97	103
Calif.	71	72	86	75	106	104	87
U. S.	91,630	88,192	84,370	90,002	98	102	107
	:	:	:	1/	:	:	:

1/ Summation of adjusted State guides.

OATS

It is recommended that 43.7 million acres of oats be seeded for harvest in 1951. This would mean a reduction of 2.9 million acres from the record 46.6 million acres seeded in 1950, but it would be only slightly below the 1942-46 average. The reduction in oat acreage is needed mainly in the Corn Belt States to make it possible to produce the largest practical acreages of corn and soybeans. Some reductions also are recommended in the northern plains States in order to increase or maintain acreages of spring wheat, flaxseed, and barley. The acreage of oats was exceptionally high in 1950, principally because of diversions from wheat and corn for which acreage allotments were in effect.

A substantial reduction in the acreage of oats to obtain increased plantings of other vitally needed crops, particularly corn, is necessary to maximize production of feed on the acreage available for feed grains. The total supply of oats, amounting to 1.7 billion bushels for 1950-51 is near-record. It has been exceeded only slightly in two previous years, 1945-46 and 1946-47. In contrast, a planting of 43.7 million acres of oats in 1951 with an estimated yield of 31 bushels per acre would result in production of about 1,355 million bushels, making a total supply of about 1.6 billion bushels, which is considered ample.

It is expected that export demand for oats from the United States will be less in the next 2 years than in previous post-war years. Very little if any oats will be used for the stepped-up industrial alcohol program. Present indications are that the carryover on July 1, 1951 will be about 266 million bushels, which is well above average. Stocks, of necessity, may be drawn down some during the 1951-52 crop year.

Price supports on the 1951 oats crop will be at 75 percent of parity as of January 15, 1951. This means a national average support price of 72 cents per bushel, compared with 71 cents in 1950. The support price will be implemented by loans and purchase agreements, which will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1952. Loans will mature April 30, 1952 or earlier on demand.

OATSESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-50 THROUGH 1951-52

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951 1/</u> <u>Million Bushels</u>	<u>1951-1952 2/</u>
<u>SUPPLIES</u>			
(1) Carry-over (July 1)	295	220	266
(2) Production	1,329	1,465	1,355
(3) Imports	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25</u>
(4) Total Supply	1,644	1,705	1,646
<u>UTILIZATION</u>			
(5) Food	34	34	35
(6) Industry	--	--	--
(7) U.S. Armed Forces	--	--	--
(8) Feed and Waste	1,263	1,285	1,275
(9) Seed	<u>111</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>105</u>
(10) Domestic Requirements	1,408	1,424	1,415
(11) Exports <u>3/</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
(12) Total Requirements	1,424	1,439	1,430
(13) Carry-over, End of Year	220	266	216
<u>ACREAGE (PLANTED)</u>			
(14) 1,000 Acres	44,387	46,642	<u>4/</u> 43,727
(15) Yield Bushels per Seeded Acre	29.9	31.4	31.0

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.

2/ Prospective, based on expected livestock production with expected yields on 1951 acreage guide.

3/ Includes grain equivalent of oat meal and rolled oats.

4/ Summation of adjusted state guides.

1951 ACRAGE GUIDE

OATS

STATE	Acreage (Planted)				1951 Guide	Percent 1942-46	1951 Guide is of:		
	1942-46	Average	1949	1950			1949	1950	
	THOUSANDS						PERCENT		
Me.	87	107	111	130	149	121	117		
N. H.	13	12	11	12	92	100	109		
Vt.	74	76	80	80	108	105	100		
Mass.	15	16	14	15	100	94	107		
R. I.	4	3	3	3	75	100	100		
Conn.	17	17	13	15	88	88	115		
N. Y.	783	851	842	850	109	100	101		
N. J.	55	52	49	50	91	96	102		
Pa.	867	862	819	850	98	99	104		
Ohio	1,222	1,373	1,181	1,150	94	84	97		
Ind.	1,454	1,502	1,457	1,400	96	93	96		
Ill.	3,532	3,881	3,959	3,600	102	93	91		
Mich.	1,462	1,614	1,501	1,475	101	91	98		
Wis.	2,790	3,030	3,000	3,000	108	99	100		
Minn.	4,837	5,027	5,168	4,800	99	95	93		
Iowa	5,313	6,417	6,555	5,900	111	92	90		
Mo.	2,224	2,016	2,016	1,950	88	97	97		
No. Dak.	2,560	1,902	2,225	2,000	78	105	90		
So. Dak.	3,004	3,102	3,474	3,100	103	100	89		
Nebr.	2,343	2,489	2,862	2,450	105	98	86		
Kans.	1,743	1,034	1,520	1,350	77	131	89		
Del.	7	7	10	8	114	114	80		
Md.	48	54	61	60	125	111	98		
Va.	175	192	196	200	114	104	102		
W. Va.	92	79	69	75	82	95	109		
No. Car.	439	527	506	500	114	95	99		
So. Car.	772	721	758	725	94	101	96		
Ga.	855	832	815	815	95	98	100		
Fla.	112	137	123	125	112	91	102		
Ky.	138	187	170	175	127	94	103		
Tenn.	300	349	325	325	108	93	100		
Ala.	324	277	283	300	93	108	106		
Miss.	445	302	356	375	84	124	105		
Ark.	466	406	321	350	75	86	109		
La.	165	163	148	150	91	92	101		
Okla.	1,449	963	1,204	1,200	83	125	100		
Tex.	1,847	1,456	1,849	1,750	95	120	95		
Mont.	493	385	524	450	91	117	86		
Idaho	220	203	238	225	102	111	94		
Wyo.	167	166	191	175	105	105	92		
Colo.	228	253	238	225	99	89	94		
N. Mex.	54	46	47	50	93	109	106		
Ariz.	26	28	25	25	96	89	100		
Utah	56	51	53	50	89	98	94		
Nev.	12	12	13	14	117	117	108		
Wash.	289	218	257	275	95	126	107		
Oreg.	449	443	403	400	89	90	99		
Calif.	517	547	603	525	102	96	87		
U. S.	44,545	44,387	46,642	43,727	98	99	94		

1/ Summation of adjusted State guides.

BARLEY

The barley guide for 1951 calls for seeding 13,242,000 acres, which is approximately the same acreage as was seeded in 1950. With an expected yield of 22.2 bushels per acre, the production for 1951 would be about 294 million bushels, or just slightly less than the 1950 crop. The 1951 guide acreage is 7 percent less than the 10 year (1940-49) average of 14,280,000 acres.

The over-all feed situation and the industrial requirements for barley would indicate that the largest practical acreage of barley should be seeded in 1951. However, it is the need for other essential crops, especially wheat, that makes it advisable to have a total acreage not much larger than that planted in 1950. Generally speaking, where wheat and barley do equally well, wheat should have priority.

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-1950 THROUGH 1951-1952

<u>SUPPLIES</u>	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951 1/</u>	<u>1951-1952 2/</u>
		<u>Million Bushels</u>	
(1) Carry-over (July 1)	101	80	85
(2) Production	237	301	294
(3) Imports	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
(4) Total Supply	356	401	399

UTILIZATION

(5) Food	6	6	6
(6) Industry 3/	87	94	96
(7) U.S. Armed Forces	-	-	-
(8) Feed and Waste	140	170	175
(9) Seed	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>
(10) Domestic Requirements	254	291	299
(11) Exports 3/	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
(12) Total Requirements	276	316	324
(13) Carry-over, End of Year	80	85	75

ACREAGE (PLANTED)

(14) 1,000 Acres	11,188	13,235	4/ 13,242
(15) Yield Bushels per Seeded Acre	21.2	22.7	22.2

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.

2/ Prospective, based on expected livestock production, and industrial uses, with expected yields on 1951 acreage guide.

3/ Includes grain equivalent of barley malt.

4/ Summation of adjusted... state guides.

Emphasis should be placed on barley quality, for there will be an increased need for barley suitable for malting to meet the needs of the expanding industrial alcohol program. Moderate increases in barley acreage are recommended in several states, particularly in the North-Central area where the better grades of feed and malting barley are produced and the highest yields are obtained.

The price of barley will be supported at 75 percent of parity, as of January 15, 1951. The national average support price will be \$1.11 per bushel (compared with \$1.10 in 1950). The 1951 support program will be implemented by loans and purchase agreements which will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1952. The maturity date for barley loans will be March 31, 1952, unless changed to meet emergency conditions.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

BARLEY

STATE	Acreage (Planted)				Percent 1951 Guide is of:			
	1942-46	1949	1950	1951	1942-46	Average	1949	1950
	Average	Guide	Guide	Guide	Average	Guide	Guide	Guide
T H O U S A N D S								P E R C E N T
Me.	:	4	5	6	7	175	140	117
Vt.	:	3	1	1	1	33	100	100
N. Y.	:	118	78	77	75	64	96	97
N. J.	:	10	14	18	17	170	121	94
Pa.	:	124	136	162	160	129	118	99
Ohio	:	37	17	27	20	54	118	74
Ind.	:	67	23	27	25	37	109	93
Ill.	:	85	44	50	40	47	91	80
Mich.	:	162	129	116	150	93	116	129
Wis.	:	257	189	217	225	88	119	104
Minn.	:	1,026	1,097	1,283	1,200	117	109	94
Iowa	:	51	28	60	30	59	107	50
Mo.	:	149	100	100	100	67	100	100
No. Dak.	:	2,548	1,852	2,148	2,275	89	123	106
So. Dak.	:	1,927	1,219	1,256	1,400	73	115	111
Nebr.	:	1,318	381	411	410	31	108	100
Kans.	:	1,039	266	636	500	48	188	79
Del.	:	10	13	14	14	140	108	100
Md.	:	75	85	92	90	126	106	98
Va.	:	78	93	103	100	128	108	97
W. Va.	:	10	13	14	14	140	108	100
No. Car.	:	54	42	46	45	83	107	98
So. Car.	:	32	27	26	26	81	96	100
Ga.	:	10	6	6	6	60	100	100
Ky.	:	132	89	88	90	68	101	102
Tenn.	:	126	83	84	85	67	102	101
Ala.	:	1/	6	3	3	50	100	100
Miss.	:	6	3	2	2	33	67	100
Ark.	:	14	7	7	7	50	100	100
Okla.	:	434	108	307	200	46	185	65
Tex.	:	385	172	200	200	52	116	100
Mont.	:	665	611	868	900	135	147	104
Idaho	:	354	305	396	400	113	131	101
Wyo.	:	144	180	185	190	132	106	103
Colo.	:	839	875	840	875	104	100	104
N. Mex.	:	51	35	45	45	88	129	100
Ariz.	:	132	180	198	180	136	100	91
Utah	:	133	133	125	130	98	98	104
Nev.	:	23	30	33	35	152	117	106
Wash.	:	231	107	269	270	117	252	100
Oreg.	:	315	326	398	400	127	123	101
Calif.	:	1,768	2,083	2,291	2,300	130	110	100
U. S.	:	14,948	11,188	13,235	13,242	89	118	100

1/ 4-year average 1943-46. 2/ Summation of adjusted State Guides.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

The 1951 guide for sorghums to be harvested for grain is 7.295 million acres compared with 10.36 million acres harvested in 1950. While current estimates of feed grain requirements indicate that at least 10 million acres of sorghums might well be planted in 1951 for harvest as grain, the lower guide was chosen primarily because of the urgent need for cotton and the direct competition between cotton and grain sorghums in large areas in the southwest. Cotton should have the higher priority.

**ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-1950 THROUGH 1951-1952**

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951 1/</u>	<u>1951-1952 2/</u>
	<u>Million Bushels</u>		
SUPPLIES			
(1) Carry-over (Oct. 1)	18	59	35
(2) Production	153	238	146
(3) Imports	-	-	-
(4) Total Supply	171	297	181

UTILIZATION

(5) Food and Industry	9	30	20
(6) U.S. Armed Forces	-	-	-
(7) Feed and Waste	70	150	93
(8) Seed	2	2	2
(9) Domestic Requirements	81	182	115
(10) Exports	31	.80	.45
(11) Total Requirements	112	262	160
(12) Carry-over, End of Year	59	35	21

ACREAGE (HARVESTED FOR GRAIN)

(13) 1,000 Acres	6,612	10,361	<u>3/</u> 7,295
(14) Yield Bushels per Harvested Acre	23.1	22.9	20.0

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.

2/ Prospective, based on expected livestock production, with expected yields on 1951 acreage guide.

3/ Summation of adjusted state guides.

Harvesting of much more than 7 or 8 million acres of sorghums for grain probably cannot be attained if the recommended acreage of cotton is attained. However, the acreage of sorghums produced for grain could be raised if bad weather causes severe losses of winter wheat acreage which might be replanted to sorghums. Even if there should be heavy loss of winter wheat, it would require ample spring rains to permit as much as 10 million acres of sorghums to be grown for harvest as grain in 1951. The maximum practical acreage of sorghums should be planted for harvesting as grain, but in the southwestern sorghum area cotton should have preference. Also, spring wheat or corn should have preference in those areas where they are likely to produce higher yields than sorghums.

With 7.29 million acres of sorghums harvested for grain in 1951 and an average yield of 20 bushels per acre, the production would be 146 million bushels, well above the long time average, but small in relation to the higher requirements for domestic feed and for export. Despite the large supply of grain sorghums available in 1950-51, record amounts will be fed and exported so that the carryover on October 1, 1951, likely will be smaller than the 59 million bushels on hand at the beginning of the marketing season.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Prices of the 1951 grain sorghum crop will be supported at 65 percent of parity as of January 15, 1951. The national support price will average \$1.88 per hundredweight. Method of support will be through loans and purchase agreements as in 1950, which will be available to producers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1952. The loan maturity date will be March 31, 1952, unless it is changed because of emergency conditions.

STATE	Acreage (Harvested)				Percent 1951 Guide is of:			
	1942-46	Average	1949	1950	1951	Guide	1942-46	Average
								1949 : 1950
----- THOUSANDS -----								
Ind.	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ill.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	1	1	2	1	100	100	100	50
Mo.	51	23	23	25	49	109	109	109
No. Dak.	6	4	7	4	67	100	100	57
So. Dak.	93	12	86	60	65	500	500	70
Nebr.	83	65	147	70	84	108	108	48
Kans.	1,313	1,148	1,754	1,400	107	122	122	80
No. Car.	-	21	29	20	-	95	95	69
Ala.	1/ 12	43	44	40	333	93	93	91
Ark.	8	14	33	15	188	107	107	45
La.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Okl.	742	628	1,014	790	106	126	126	78
Tex.	4,229	3,869	6,474	4,145	98	107	107	64
Colo.	176	234	103	150	85	64	64	146
N. Mex.	197	395	420	400	203	101	101	95
Ariz.	44	61	86	80	182	131	131	93
Calif.	134	92	136	95	71	103	103	70
U. S.	7,089	6,612	10,361	2/ 7,295	103	110	110	70

1/ 3 Yr. Average

2/ Summation of adjusted state guides.

SPRING WHEAT

The 1951 guide for Spring wheat is 21.7 million acres or 19 percent above the 1951 seedings of 18.5 million acres and 22 percent above the 1942-46 average of 17.8 million acres but 4 percent below the 1949 acreage of 22.6 million acres. Weather was not favorable for winter wheat in important producing areas through mid-February. The continued deterioration of world conditions following the seeding of winter wheat places an additional responsibility on Spring wheat producers to expand their production in 1951.

However, it is essential that the increased acreage be obtained in conjunction with good farm management and conservation practices which not only increase production this year but also maintain productivity for the future when even larger production may be needed. The principal Spring wheat producing states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana, in which an increase of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres is desired, also are states growing large acreages of flaxseed and barley. In this area aggressive action will be needed to assure a balanced production of these commodities in line with national needs.

The acreage seeded to winter wheat was approximately 56.1 million acres. Acreage allotments were in effect when these seedings were made but have since been removed. If the desired Spring wheat acreage is seeded, the total acreage of wheat would be 77.8 million acres. At an assumed national average yield of 14.8 bushels per seeded acre, production would total about 1,150 million bushels.

From the total supplies of wheat now available, it is expected that the carry-over on July 1, 1951, will be about 440 million bushels, or slightly more than a year earlier. Although this is substantially above the 235 million bushels average during the prewar years 1932-41, prospects are for a considerable expansion in the export demand and for the use of more wheat as a substitute for feed grains during the coming year. Also, it is desirable at this time to have a large carry-over as a safeguard against possible short crops and other emergencies.

With the possible exception of some expansion in the use for industrial alcohol, the amount of wheat used by industry will continue to be insignificant. Wheat feeding is expected to increase to supplement declining feed supplies in the face of expanding livestock production largely using wheat which comes by imports from Canada. Any increase in the carry-over at the end of the 1951-52 marketing year might be used, at least in part, to supplement limited feed grain supplies in subsequent years. Seed requirements for 1951-52 will remain about the same as 1950-51. Exports for 1951-52 are expected to be increased to about 350 million bushels. With total requirements of about 1,147 million bushels, a carry-over of about 493 million bushels is indicated, which is 53 million bushels above the estimate for July 1, 1951, and a desirable addition to national grain reserves.

Prices for wheat harvested in 1951 will continue to be supported at 90 percent of parity with the loan rate averaging not less than \$1.99 per bushel with a possible upward adjustment in July 1951 based on June 15 parity. This, together with prospects that market prices are likely to be above loan levels for much of the marketing year, should provide good incentive to seed the desired Spring wheat acreage.

WHEATESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-1950 THROUGH 1951-1952

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951 1/</u>	<u>1951-1952 2/</u>
	<u>Million Bushels</u>		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>			
(1) Carry-over (July 1)	308	423	440
(2) Production	1,141	1,027	1,150
(3) Imports	<u>2</u>	<u>3/ 20</u>	<u>3/ 50</u>
(4) Total Supply	1,451	1,470	1,640
<u>UTILIZATION</u>			
(5) Food <u>4/</u>	489	495	500
(6) Industry	--	--	--
(7) U.S. Armed Forces	4	5	7
(8) Feed and Waste	155	165	200
(9) Seed	<u>81</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>90</u>
(10) Domestic Requirements	729	755	797
(11) Exports <u>5/</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>350</u>
(12) Total Requirements	1,028	1,030	1,147
(13) Carry-over, End of Year	423	440	493
<u>ACREAGE (PLANTED)</u>			
(14) 1,000 Acres	84,662	71,396	<u>6/ 77,800</u>
(15) Yield per Seeded Acre	13.5	14.4	14.8

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.2/ Prospective, based on expected yields on 1951 acreage.3/ All except approximately 1 million bushels will be feed wheat, unfit for human consumption.4/ Includes shipments to Territories of about 4 million bushels per year for food.5/ Includes flour and semolina.6/ Summation of adjusted state guides for spring wheat.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

SPRING WHEAT 1/

STATE	Acreage (Planted)			Percent 1951 Guide is of:										
	1942-46	Average	1949	1950	1951 Guide	1942-46 Average	1949	1950						
	T H O U S A N D S			P E R C E N T										
N. Y.	:	4	:	4	:	5	:	4	:	100	:	100	:	80
Ill.	:	8	:	8	:	4	:	8	:	100	:	100	:	200
Wis.	:	41	:	86	:	64	:	80	:	195	:	93	:	125
Minn.	:	1,096	:	1,215	:	891	:	1,150	:	105	:	95	:	129
Iowa	:	6	:	15	:	12	:	12	:	200	:	80	:	100
No. Dak.	:	9,331	:	11,040	:	8,915	:	11,000	:	118	:	100	:	123
So. Dak.	:	2,967	:	4,075	:	3,165	:	3,600	:	121	:	88	:	113
Nebr.	:	72	:	90	:	63	:	90	:	125	:	100	:	143
Mont.	:	2,567	:	4,230	:	3,807	:	3,900	:	152	:	92	:	102
Idaho	:	385	:	559	:	531	:	550	:	143	:	98	:	104
Wyo.	:	84	:	85	:	70	:	85	:	101	:	100	:	121
Colo.	:	152	:	220	:	141	:	200	:	132	:	91	:	142
N. Mex.	:	23	:	23	:	24	:	23	:	100	:	100	:	96
Utah	:	62	:	75	:	69	:	75	:	121	:	100	:	109
Nev.	:	12	:	20	:	15	:	20	:	167	:	100	:	133
Wash.	:	779	:	607	:	510	:	600	:	77	:	99	:	118
Oreg.	:	200	:	297	:	223	:	300	:	150	:	101	:	135
U. S.	:	17,789	:	22,649	:	18,509	2/	21,697	:	122	:	96	:	117

1/ Includes only those states with guides.

2/ Summation of adjusted state guides.

ALL WHEAT - 1951

STATE	Acreage (Planted)					Percent 1951 is of		
	1942-46	1949	1950	1/1951	1942-46	Average	1949	1950
	THOUSANDS					PERCENT		
N. Y.	296	429	447	473	160	110	106	
N. J.	76	107	109	106	139	99	97	
Pa.	884	936	899	872	99	93	97	
Ohio	1,848	2,377	2,172	2,150	116	90	99	
Ind.	1,294	1,757	1,564	1,627	126	93	104	
Ill.	1,281	1,952	1,520	1,827	143	94	120	
Mich.	840	1,303	1,173	1,232	147	95	105	
Wis.	75	115	90	103	137	90	114	
Minn.	1,233	1,300	967	1,226	99	94	127	
Iowa	169	410	277	269	159	66	97	
Mo.	1,255	2,125	1,661	1,744	139	82	105	
No. Dak.	9,331	11,040	8,915	11,000	118	100	123	
So. Dak.	3,250	4,368	3,528	4,017	124	92	114	
Nebr.	3,507	4,686	4,107	4,458	127	95	109	
Kans.	12,593	16,244	13,807	14,497	115	89	105	
Del.	67	68	65	63	94	93	97	
Md.	362	386	351	340	94	88	97	
Va.	500	507	451	460	92	91	102	
W. Va.	102	88	80	77	75	88	96	
No. Car.	493	483	415	436	88	90	105	
So. Car.	239	203	161	150	63	74	93	
Ga.	212	205	166	146	69	71	88	
Ky.	441	420	374	352	80	84	94	
Tenn.	359	327	294	250	70	76	85	
Ala.	20	15	15	11	55	73	73	
Miss.	18	16	9	7	39	44	78	
Ark.	46	37	33	31	67	84	94	
Okla.	5,356	7,552	5,966	6,443	120	85	108	
Tex.	5,131	7,495	5,996	6,416	125	86	107	
Mont.	4,120	5,906	5,282	5,493	133	93	104	
Idaho	1,083	1,597	1,382	1,444	133	90	104	
Wyo.	268	373	352	423	158	113	120	
Colo.	1,678	3,622	3,271	3,643	217	101	111	
N. Mex.	452	611	584	723	160	118	124	
Ariz.	26	30	30	28	108	93	93	
Utah	275	441	428	448	163	102	105	
Nev.	17	26	19	25	147	96	132	
Wash.	2,447	3,158	2,729	2,952	121	93	108	
Oreg.	917	1,207	997	1,128	123	93	113	
Calif.	606	740	710	710	117	96	100	
U. S.	2/63,167	84,662	71,396	77,800	123	92	109	

1/ Includes Winter Wheat seeded as of December 11, 1950, plus Spring Wheat guides.

2/ Includes Maine.

RICE

The 1951 national acreage guide for rice is 1.9 million acres. This acreage is approximately 17 percent larger than the 1950 acreage and 2 percent larger than the 1949 acreage. With a U. S. average yield of 2,154 pounds per acre, the production of rough rice in 1951 would total approximately 41 million 100-lb. bags. Induced by heavy wartime requirements and continued expansion of exports during the postwar years, rice production in the United States has increased sharply since 1941 with the 1949 crop establishing an all-time record production of 40.8 million 100-lb. bags (rough rice basis). Rice production in 1950, however, was reduced to around 38 million bags as a result of the acreage allotment program then in effect. Production during the 5-year (1942-46) wartime period averaged only 30.5 million bags.

In achieving the present high level production of rice, rotations have been shortened or completely eliminated, and in some instances, plantings have been expanded to submarginal land which could be operated profitably only in periods of favorable prices. In many areas both land and water resources are being depleted, and some adjustment in acreage is desirable if these areas are to continue in the production of rice during the years ahead.

Domestic consumption of rice as food in the United States is about the same year after year regardless of supplies available. The per capita consumption of rice for table use has actually declined as compared with prewar consumption, and any increase in total domestic disappearance reflects an increase in brewers' use of rice. Shipments of rice to the territories have remained practically stationary at around 5 million 100-lb. bags (rough rice basis) annually, and about 2 million bags are required annually for seed. Total domestic disappearance of rice during the postwar years has averaged around 23 million bags annually. Since the end of World War I sufficient rice has been produced in the United States to meet all domestic requirements and permit substantial exports. The supply of rice available for export has in all years during this period, with the possible exception of some years during or following World War II, been adequate to meet fully the export demand. With the surplus rice-producing countries of Asia continuing to be involved in political unrest which has retarded recovery of production, it is expected that in 1951-52 there will be a continued strong demand for United States rice in the Western Hemisphere, particularly Cuba. The volume of U. S. exports to the Far East will depend somewhat upon future developments in the war conditions now existing in Korea and other Asiatic countries. These conditions are such, however, that it is desirable to have a substantial reserve of rice on hand.

Prices for rice produced in 1951 will be supported at 90 percent of the parity price as of the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year.

RICEESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-50 THROUGH 1951-52

	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51 1/</u>	<u>1951-52 2/</u>
	(Million 100-lb. bags Rough Rice)		
<u>Supplies</u>			
Stocks beginning of year	2.4	3.7	4.2
Production	40.8	38.0	41.0
Imports	<u>.3/</u>	.5	1.0
Total Supply	<u>43.3</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>46.2</u>
<u>Requirements</u>			
Food <u>4/</u>	16.0	16.6	16.8
Industrial Use	5.3	5.0	5.3
Seed	1.8	2.1	2.2
Feed and Waste	.3	.3	.3
Total Domestic	<u>23.4</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>24.6</u>
Exports <u>5/</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>
Total Requirements	<u>39.6</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>40.6</u>
Stocks end of Year	3.7	4.2	5.6

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.2/ Prospective, based on expected yields on 1951 acreage guide.3/ Less than 100,000 bags.4/ Includes U. S. civilian, military, and territories.5/ Includes military shipments for civilian feeding in occupied areas.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

RICE

State :	Acreage (Planted)			Percent 1951 Guide is of:		
:	1942-46 :	1951	1942-46 :	1942-46 :	1949 :	1950
	Average :	1949	1950	Guide	Average :	1949 :
	- - - T H O U S A N D S - - -			- - - P E R C E N T - - -		
Mo.	<u>1/</u>	1.4	1.1	5	-	357 455
So. Car.	<u>1/</u>	.9	.7	1.0	-	111 143
Fla.	-	.1	.7	1.5	-	150 214
Miss.	-	5	7	15	-	300 214
Ark.	289	401	345	410	142	102 119
La.	595	605	547	625	105	103 114
Tex.	399	547	481	542	136	99 113
Ariz.	<u>1/</u>	.4	.2	.5	-	125 250
Calif.	<u>238</u>	308	240	300	126	97 125
U. S.	1,521	1,868.8	1,622.7	1,900	125	102 117

1/ Less than .5

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

The 1951 acreage guide for dry edible beans is 1,632,000 acres, the same as was planted in 1950. With an assumed yield of 9.5 bags of clean beans per acre, production from a planting of this size would total about 15.5 million bags. Even though this acreage is the same as was planted in 1950, individual state acreage guides for 1951 show variations from the previous year's plantings. They more nearly represent the historical acreages planted in each State, and give consideration to adjustments needed as to classes of beans. The desired distribution among classes particularly would require at least a 50 percent reduction from acreages previously planted to Baby Lima beans. It also would require some shift from Pinto to other classes of beans. In those States which have increased Pinto production in the last two years, a return to the 1948 production pattern would be desirable.

A production of 15.5 million bags (cleaned basis) in 1951 should provide sufficient beans to meet expected requirements and provide a substantial carry-over at the end of the 1951-52 marketing year. The domestic civilian requirement for beans to be consumed in the year 1951-52 is expected to continue at the relatively high per capita level of the past 2 years and total about 14 million bags. This, together with increasing requirements for the Armed Forces, seed for 1952, and exports makes a total requirement of 17.9 million bags. The carry-over from the 1949-50 crop year, 10.1 million bags, was the highest on record. The present estimate on the carry-over from the 1950-51 crop year is considerably less, about 7.7 million bags, due largely to the acreage allotment program in 1950. However, this carry-over will be second only to the record-high carry-over of the previous year. A production of 15.5 million bags in 1951 would provide for a reduction in the carry-over at the end of the 1951-52 marketing year to about 5.6 million bags, a reduction that appears desirable on the basis of the anticipated needs.

Price supports for the 1951 crop of dry edible beans reflect to farmers an average of \$6.69 per 100 pounds on a thresher-run basis. This will be approximately 75 percent of the January 15, 1951 parity. Varieties of beans eligible for support include Pea and Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Small Red, Pinto, Cranberry, Red Kidney, Large Lima, and Baby Lima. There has been no announcement to date concerning individual price supports by classes. Beans harvested in 1951 and grading U.S. No. 2 or better will be eligible for support through farm and warehouse storage loans and purchase agreements, as heretofore, which will be available from time of harvest through January 31, 1952.

DRY EDIBLE BEANSESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-1950 THROUGH 1951-1952

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951 1/</u>	<u>1951-1952 2/</u>
	<u>1,000 Bags (100 pounds, clean)</u>		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>			
(1) Carry-over (Sept. 1)	5,570	10,135	7,745
(2) Production	19,890	15,128	15,500
(3) Imports	318	150	300
(4) Total Supply	25,778	25,413	23,545
<u>UTILIZATION</u>			
(5) Food 3/	13,447	13,898	14,030
(6) U.S. Armed Forces	45	320	465
(7) Feed and Waste	—	—	—
(8) Seed	1,381	1,450	1,450
(9) Domestic Requirements	14,873	15,668	15,945
(10) Exports	770	2,000	2,000
(11) Total Requirements	15,643	17,668	17,945
(12) Carry-over, End of Year	10,135	7,745	5,600

ACREAGE (PLANTED)

(13) 1,000 Acres	1,886	1,632	1,632
(14) Yield, Bags per Planted Acre	10.5	9.5	9.5

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.

2/ Prospective, based on expected yields on 1951 acreage guides.

3/ Includes shipments to Territories.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

DRY EDIBLE BEANS 1/

STATE	Acreage (Planted)			Percent 1951 Guide is of:		
	1942-46	1949	1950	1942-46	Average	1949
	T H O U S A N D S			P E R C E N T		
Me.	6	6	5	83	83	100
N. Y.	126	162	136	115	90	107
Mich.	583	529	503	85	93	98
Nebr.	62	87	65	113	80	108
Mont.	33	23	16	55	76	112
Idaho	143	151	134	98	93	104
Wyo.	95	83	71	74	84	99
Colo.	361	307	261	73	86	102
N. Mex.	237	145	87	37	60	100
Ariz.	14	12	12	86	100	100
Utah	6	13	11	163	85	100
Wash.	4	9	12	275	122	92
Calif.	354	358	319	86	85	96
U. S.	2,024	1,885	1,632	81	87	100

1/ Includes only those states with guides.

SOYBEANS

The 1951 soybeans guide is 13 million acres for harvest as beans. This is slightly below the record 13.3 million acres harvested in 1950 and is 28 percent more than was harvested during the war years 1942-46. The increases needed this year in acreage of other key crops which will compete with soybeans for cropland, especially corn and cotton, will make it difficult to reach the 13 million-acre objective. For this reason a strong effort will be required to achieve this acreage of soybeans with the acreages of other crops needed. The harvesting of 13 million acres of soybeans with an estimated average yield of 21 bushels per acre will produce approximately 273 million bushels of beans, which is 5 percent less than in 1950.

From the standpoint of requirements, it would be desirable for the maximum practical acreage to be planted to soybeans for harvesting as beans. However, producers also are being asked to maximize acreages of corn, cotton, and certain other crops. The acreages recommended as guides for soybeans in 1951 can be achieved, but it will require moderate reductions in some areas of other crops such as oats, tame hay, and pasture to permit growing the desired acreage of soybeans and also the other essential crops. Fortunately current stocks of hay generally are above average, and some reduction in hay acreage seems justified to make room for such vitally needed crops as soybeans. However, careful judgment will be required in advising farmers on the plowing up of hay fields and pastures to achieve the combined acreages needed in balanced cropping systems that will maintain productivity for future years.

The soybean crop is produced largely for crushing, to obtain oil for food and industrial purposes, and meal for livestock feed. Only about 15 percent of the usual planted acreage is used for forage, green manure, and cover crops. It is because of the heavy needs for oil and feed concentrates that soybeans are included in the list of crops for which acreage guides have been set for 1951.

Soybean oil is used in many food products such as margarine, shortening, and salad oils, and in many industrial products such as drying-oils used in paints and varnishes. Demand for soybean oil for both edible and industrial uses is expected to increase during the period of national emergency. Stocks of edible oils will be at a low level by the end of the current marketing year. Export demand for soybeans as well as soybean oil will continue large.

Price supports announced for the 1951 soybean crop will be at 90 percent of parity as of January 15, 1951, averaging \$2.45 per bushel, as compared to \$2.06 for the 1950 crop. Present indications are that market prices during most of the marketing year will remain above the support level, thus providing additional incentive to farmers to plant the desired acreages to soybeans in 1951. The price support program will be implemented by loans and purchase agreements, as heretofore, which will be available to producers from harvest until January 31, 1952.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANSESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-1950 THROUGH 1951-1952

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951</u> 1/ <u>Million Bushels</u>	<u>1951-1952</u> 2/ <u>Million Bushels</u>
<u>SUPPLIES</u>			
(1) Carry-over (Oct. 1)	3	3	3
(2) Production	231	287	273
(3) Imports	-	-	-
(4) Total Supply	234	290	276
<u>UTILIZATION</u>			
(5) Food and Industry	195	240	226
(6) U.S. Armed Forces	-	-	-
(7) Feed and Waste	3	3	3
(8) Seed	20	19	19
(9) Domestic Requirements	218	262	248
(10) Exports	13	25	25
(11) Total Requirements	231	287	273
(12) Carry-over, End of Year	3	3	3
<u>ACREAGE (HARVESTED)</u>			
(13) 1,000 Acres	10,156	13,291	3/ 13,013
(14) Yield Bushels per Harvested Acre	22.7	21.6	21

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.

2/ Prospective, based on expected yields on 1951 acreage guide.

3/ Summation of adjusted state guides.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS 1/

STATE	Acreage (Harvested)					Percent 1951 Guide is of:		
	1942-46		1951		1942-46	1949		1950
	Average	1949	1950	Guide	Average	1949	1950	
T H O U S A N D S								
N. Y.	12	5	6	10	83	200	166	
N. J.	13	12	14	15	115	125	107	
Pa.	32	16	17	20	63	125	118	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ohio	1,097	858	1,056	1,100	100	128	104	
Ind.	1,407	1,442	1,591	1,600	114	111	101	
Ill.	3,445	3,287	3,948	3,750	109	114	95	
Mich.	114	66	117	130	114	197	111	
Wis.	47	15	24	30	64	200	125	
Minn.	368	709	1,057	1,100	299	155	104	
Iowa	1,812	1,340	1,921	1,900	105	142	99	
Mo.	613	857	1,191	1,160	189	135	97	
No. Dak.	5	20	41	40	800	200	98	
So. Dak.	15	29	66	50	333	172	76	
Nebr.	34	22	46	50	147	23	109	
Kans.	215	237	359	363	169	153	101	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Del.	36	44	46	45	125	102	98	
Md.	36	34	41	40	111	118	98	
Va.	83	117	133	140	169	120	105	
W. Va.	1	1	1	5	500	500	500	
No. Car.	231	264	301	300	130	114	100	
So. Car.	13	25	44	40	308	160	91	
Ga.	10	14	24	25	250	179	104	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ky.	75	119	108	135	180	113	125	
Tenn.	50	125	150	165	330	132	110	
Ala.	28	61	90	90	321	148	100	
Miss.	105	108	282	250	238	231	89	
Ark.	244	291	556	400	164	137	72	
La.	36	25	40	40	111	160	100	
Okla.	8	13	21	20	250	154	95	
	:	:	:	2/	:	:	:	
U. S.	10,187	10,156	13,291	13,013	128	128	98	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Includes only those states with guides.

2/ Summation of adjusted state guides.

FLAXSEED

The 1951 guide for flaxseed is 4 million acres, 2 percent less than in 1950 and 23 percent below the record large acreage in 1949. With an anticipated yield of 9 bushels per acre, production would total 36 million bushels. Carryover of flaxseed from the 1950 crop is estimated at 11.3 million bushels, making a total supply for 1951-52 of about 47.3 million bushels. Even though the carryover at the end of 1951-52 is reduced to a minimum of 2.5 million bushels (compared with 17.0 million bushels on July 1, 1950), crushings will be somewhat smaller than they were in the 2 previous years. Except for the more pressing need for wheat and feed grains, a larger acreage of flaxseed would be desirable in 1951. However, it should not be assumed that the above mentioned stocks will be our only reserves. In addition to the indicated flaxseed carryover on July 1, 1952, of 2.5 million bushels, it is estimated that there will be carried over about 600 million pounds of linseed oil, which is equivalent to approximately 30 million bushels of flaxseed.

The price of the 1951 crop of flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of \$2.65 per bushel, based on 60 percent of parity, as compared with \$2.57 per bushel for the 1950 crop. The 1951 program will be through loans and purchase agreements except in specified counties in Texas where direct purchases will be made.

Flaxseed is produced largely for crushing, to obtain linseed oil for industrial purposes and meal for livestock feed. Prior to World War II, substantial amounts of flaxseed and linseed oil were imported, but since 1943, exports have generally exceeded imports. Linseed oil normally represents 60-80 percent of the total fats and oils used in drying oil for products such as paint, varnish, floor coverings, oilcloth, and printing inks. During 1949, consumption of linseed oil dropped to about 50 percent of the total use of drying oils but had increased to 58 percent by the third quarter of 1950. This percentage will be much higher in 1951, for supplies of imported tung oil from China will be reduced sharply, and supplies of castor oil will be diverted to other important uses during the emergency. Total consumption of drying oils will increase to meet expanding military requirements.

FLAXSEEDESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR MARKETING YEARS 1949-1950 THROUGH 1951-1952

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951 1/</u>	<u>1951-1952 2/</u>
	Million Bushels		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>			
(1) Carry-over (July 1)	19.4	17.0	11.3
(2) Production	43.9	39.3	36.0
(3) Imports	—	—	—
(4) Total Supply	63.3	1/ 61.9	47.3
<u>UTILIZATION</u>			
(5) Industry	38.8	42.7	37.4
(6) U.S. Armed Forces	—	—	—
(7) Feed and Waste	3.0	2.4	2.4
(8) Seed	2.5	2.5	2.5
(9) Domestic Requirements	44.3	47.6	42.3
(10) Exports	2.0	3.0	2.5
(11) Total Requirements	46.3	50.6	44.8
(12) Carry-over, End of Year	17.0	11.3	2.5
<u>ACREAGE (PLANTED)</u>			
(13) 1,000 Acres	5,226	4,064	4,000
(14) Yield Bushels per Planted Acre	8.4	9.7	9.0

1/ Preliminary, based on indications in February 1951.

2/ Prospective, based on expected yields on 1951 acreage guide.

1951 ACREAGE GUIDE

FLAXSEED

STATE	Acreage (Planted)			Percent 1951 Guide is of:		
	1942-46	Average	1949	1950	1951 Guide	1942-46
	- - - - T H O U S A N D S - - - -			- - - P E R C E N T - - - -		
Ill.	5	1	1	1	20	100
Mich.	6	8	6	6	100	75
Wis.	9	17	9	10	111	59
Minn.	1,275	1,691	1,255	1,250	98	74
Iowa	163	108	83	80	49	74
Mo.	13	6	4	5	38	83
No. Dak.	1,367	1,885	1,753	1,900	139	101
So. Dak.	433	773	533	550	127	71
Kans.	197	37	40	40	20	108
Okla.	36	1	4	3	8	300
Tex.	49	360	223	5	10	1
Mont.	308	86	75	75	24	87
Wyo.	2	1	1	1	50	100
Ariz.	18	44	14	4	22	9
Wash.	1/ 3	2	1	2	—	100
Oreg.	2/ 3	9	2	5	167	56
Calif.	183	197	60	63	34	32
U. S.	4,066	5,226	4,064	3/ 4,000	98	77
						98

1/ Less than 500 acres.

2/ Three-year average.

3/ Summation of adjusted state guides.

PEANUTS 1/Justification of Peanut Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments for
1951 Crop Year

Section 371 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to increase or terminate marketing quotas and acreage allotments for tobacco, corn, wheat, rice, cotton, or peanuts whenever he finds such action necessary to effectuate the declared policy of the Act or to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand, or whenever he finds that the administration of a quota or allotment program will cause the supply of the commodity to be less than a normal supply. The supply situation for each of the commodities corn, wheat, and rice is such that marketing quotas are not required for the 1951 crop. The Act provides for allotments to be established for each of these crops even when quotas are not proclaimed; however, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting pursuant to Section 371(b) of the Act, has announced that allotments will not be in effect for the 1951 crops of corn, wheat, and rice, and farmers have been called upon to increase their acreages of these commodities. As to cotton, the supply situation is such that marketing quotas and acreages allotments are not required by the Act, and cotton farmers also have been asked to increase their acreages in 1951.

Unlike the commodities discussed above, maximum production of peanuts is not desired at this time. The national marketing quota of 650,000 tons of peanuts for the 1951 crop has been established in accordance with the provisions of Section 358 of the Act. In determining the amount of the quota, due regard has been given the prospective demand for peanuts for edible purposes. The national marketing quota has been converted to a national acreage allotment and such allotment apportioned to States and farms on the basis of the applicable provisions of the Act. In addition to the quantity of peanuts which will be produced on the allotted acreage, the Act provides that a farmer may pick and thresh an acreage of peanuts on his farm not in excess of the 1947 picked and threshed acreage for the farm and avoid payment of the marketing penalty on excess peanuts produced on the farm by marketing such peanuts to or through an agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase such peanuts at the prevailing oil value.

If marketing quotas and acreage allotments now in effect with respect to the 1951 crop of peanuts were terminated by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Commodity Credit Corporation nevertheless would be required to support the price of all peanuts produced in 1951 at between 75 and 90 percent of parity, depending upon the relationship between supply and demand at the beginning of the marketing year. An increase in the quantity of peanuts eligible for price support, which results in greater quantities of peanuts which must be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation for oil at a loss, is not justified at this time.

As stated above, the Secretary of Agriculture has called upon farmers to increase their acreages of cotton in 1951. It is quite possible that if marketing quotas and acreage allotments on peanuts were terminated, a large number of farmers would increase their 1951 peanut acreage instead of their 1951 cotton acreage. It is, therefore, not contemplated that marketing quotas and acreage allotments on peanuts of the 1951 crop will be increased or terminated. In a referendum held on December 14, 1950, 70.8 percent of the farmers voting in the referendum favored marketing quotas on peanuts for the three years 1951, 1952, and 1953.

1/ No 1951 guide is established for peanuts. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas, as announced earlier, remain in effect for the 1951 production and marketing season.

HAY, PASTURE AND WINTER COVER CROPS

Hay and Pasture: Acreage and seed production guides have been set on the seeds of 9 kinds of hay and pasture crops. These include 5 legumes, alfalfa (Northern and Central only), red clover, Ladino clover, Kobe lespedeza, white clover (Louisiana and Mississippi) and four grasses - bromegrass (smooth), tall fescue, orchard grass, and crested wheatgrass.

Production guides are based on the assumption that domestic production, together with imports likely to be available, will fill domestic requirements and maintain current rates of exportation. The acreage guides are those which should yield the desired production if normal conditions affecting seed production and harvest prevail.

The harvest of most kinds of hay and pasture seeds in 1950 was above the long-time average and above the level of recent years. The acreage harvested for seed had been increased materially, offsetting the effects of unfavorable weather which lowered yields for a few kinds. However, the larger production is largely offset by the large current requirements and the need for increasing carry-over stocks above the low level prevailing at the beginning of the 1950-51 crop season. The increased livestock population and the widespread campaign to improve pasture and hay lands have contributed much to the heavy demand for seeds of the better kinds and varieties of hay and pasture grasses and legumes.

To encourage seed production and to implement these guides, a price-support program is contemplated which, through purchase agreements and loans on farm and warehouse-stored seed, will assure growers prices commensurate with returns from other crops competing for land usage. As a further incentive to encourage seed production, the price support program contemplates premiums for certified qualities of improved varieties.

All production figures are on a clean-seed basis.

Alfalfa: Guides call for 900,000 acres and 67 million pounds of seed, both being important increases over the 1950 rate of performance. According to the estimate of alfalfa seed production for 1950 and carry-over, supplies of Central and Northern Zone seed are materially below requirements, while Southern Zone production of uncertified seed is twice as large as the requirements. This situation is well reflected in current prices for the seed of each zone. The 1951 guides, which apply only in the Northern and Central Zones, are in line with previous harvested acreages but are materially above those from which the 1950 crop was taken. In addition, increased production is needed under the special program in the Southern Zone for producing certified seed adapted for use in the Northern and Central Zones.

Red Clover: Ninety million pounds of seed are desired, and it is estimated that 2 million acres must be harvested to yield this production. It is anticipated that consumption, because of the scarcity and high price of alfalfa seed, will be above average, but because of the adequacy of the 1950 crop, which was the largest ever produced, the 1951 guides are for a smaller acreage to be harvested for seed than for 1950, assuming that average yields will be obtained.

Ladino Clover: Eleven and one quarter million pounds of seed are desired, requiring 100,000 acres to be harvested in 5 Western States. The record high level of Ladino clover seed production in 1950 plus substantial imports have not fully satisfied domestic requirements. For this reason, a 1951 guide is suggested which calls for a 67 percent increase over the 1950 harvested acreage. No guides are set for other States.

White Clover: The 1951 guide for Louisiana and Mississippi clover is for the same acreage as was harvested in 1950, but this is considered a minimum acreage, and the market probably will easily absorb a larger production if it can be obtained. Because of the nature of the white clover grown in other States, no guides are recommended except for Louisiana and Mississippi.

Hay, Pasture and Winter Cover Crops Continued

Kobe Lespedeza: Kobe lespedeza seed production in 1950, due to unfavorable weather at harvest, was materially below that of 1949. The small crop, together with a substantial carry-over, will be needed for 1951 spring seedings, and no appreciable carry-over is anticipated for June 30, 1951. A considerable increase in the harvested acreage is needed. Therefore, the 1951 guide is 37% above the 1950 acreage. With average yields, this would result in a crop of 35 million pounds, 7 million pounds larger than 1950, but about 5 million pounds below the 1949 crop.

Tall Fescue: The production guide is for 17.5 million pounds of seed, which is about the same as the 1950 production, but twice as large as that obtained from the 1949 harvest. However, because of the large yields obtained in 1950, a 10% larger acreage than was harvested in 1950 will be necessary in 1951 to produce the guide production. The acreage guide at 80,000 acres is twice that harvested in 1949. Because much of the acreage is new, an increasing yield trend is expected.

Orchard Grass: The production guide is for 10 million pounds, about the same as the 1950 production but about 20% above the 1949 harvest. At average yields, it is expected that a 10% higher acreage than was harvested in 1950 will be needed to produce the desired production. The 1950 harvest was at a record high level. This production plus imports, however, in view of the continuing strong market, is not expected to result in any substantial carry-over into the 1951-52 crop year.

Bromegrass (smooth): The 1951 acreage and production guides, both somewhat above 1950, reflect the increasing popularity of this grass, while recognizing the record size of the 1950 harvest. The production of this crop has increased materially in recent years because of increasing usefulness and the availability of improved varieties. Continuation of this trend in seed production is desired.

Crested Wheatgrass: The 1951 acreage guide is 4% above that harvested in 1950, but the production desired is about 20% above the 1950 harvest. Recent production has been low in relation to the 1942-46 average, but requirements for this seed are expected to remain about constant.

Winter Cover Crops: Acreage and seed production guides have been established for crimson clover, hairy vetch, common and Willamette vetch, lupines, and common ryegrass. Guides have been determined only for those States which are major producers of these seeds. An increase is desired principally for crimson clover, for which a major expansion in both acreage and production is desired over 1949 and 1950. For other crops in this group, a maintenance of approximately the 1950 production, or an average of the 1949 and 1950 production is desired.

In addition to the above crops for which specific guides have been established, special consideration should be given to provide for adequate production of roughpeas (Wild Winter, Caley, or Singletary peas), purple vetch, and Hungarian vetch, which are used largely in the areas where they are produced.

Support prices for the 1951 winter cover crop seed program have been announced, implemented by purchase agreements and loans on approved farm and warehouse stored seed.

Note: For the seed crops only, because of the nature of the crops, both acreage and production guides have been established. Acreage guides are those acreages which, at presently expected yields, will produce the desired amounts of the various seeds. Especially for the hay and pasture seeds, if at time of harvest, yields appear to be below average, farmers should harvest, wherever possible, a larger acreage in order to assure the desired production.

1951 Production on Guides - Seeds

Hay, Pasture, and Winter Cover Crop Seeds 1/

1951 GUIDES - SEEDS - Page 43

Kind of Seed	Acreage (Harvested)			Production, cleaned basis		
	1949	1950	Guides	1949	1950	Guides
	-T H O U S A N D S	-	-	-1,000 POUNDS	-	-
<u>Hay and Pasture</u>						
Legume						
Alfalfa (North and Central only)	771	594	900	72,882	53,022	67,000
Ladino Clover	27	60	100	3,765	7,623	11,250
Red Clover	1,231	2,533	2,000	78,480	157,650	90,000
White Clover (Louisiana and Mississippi only)	8	10	10	510	610	600
Kobe Lespedeza	159	124	170	39,979	27,948	35,000
Grass						
Brome Smooth	74	144	150	11,720	29,310	30,000
Crested Wheat (	51	67	70	5,460	5,830	7,000
Tall Fescue (	41	73	80	8,600	17,950	17,500
Orchard (	47	55	60	8,428	10,192	10,000
Winter Cover Crop						
Legume						
Crimson Clover	89	113	125	18,630	14,940	25,000
Hairy Vetch	207	269	270	39,200	54,820	54,000
Common and Willamette Vetch	78	90	93	15,820	49,060	46,500
Lupines	66	208	167	64,200	197,200	150,300
Grass						
Common Rye Grass	87	110	122	46,400	74,000	61,000

1/ Includes only those States with guides.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS 1/

Harvested Acreage and Production for 1949-1951

KIND OF SEED and STATE	1949		1950		1951 Guides	
	Acreage: Har- vested:	Prod- ction: Pounds 2/	Acreage: Har- vested:	Prod- ction: Pounds 2/	Acreage: Har- vested:	Prod- ction: Pounds 2/
Legume						
<u>Alfalfa (Northern and Central only)</u>						
Ohio	6.5	312	7	336	10	125
Ind.	3	90	3.6	186	10	100
Mich.	57	3,060	40	1,920	70	3,000
Wis.	31	2,700	18	1,260	50	2,500
Minn.	63	2,280	54	3,780	75	2,500
Iowa	8	480	15	540	20	450
No. Dak.	50	3,300	30	900	40	2,500
So. Dak.	114	8,880	86	3,120	90	4,500
Nebr.	108	7,440	75	3,600	125	7,825
Kans.	126	10,560	44	2,880	140	14,500
Mont.	74	8,880	75	6,720	90	8,500
Idaho	28	4,200	34	6,540	40	4,000
Wyo.	16	1,800	17	1,560	30	1,500
Colo.	23	2,880	20	2,100	25	2,000
Utah	53	12,720	56	9,420	60	10,500
Wash.	6	2,160	12	6,480	15	1,500
Oreg.	5	1,140	7	1,580	10	1,000
Total	771	72,882	594	53,022	900	67,000
<u>Ladino Clover</u>						
Mont.	0.2	15	0.3	34	1	75
Idaho	2.5	140	4.4	370	8	750
Wash.	0.1	10	0.1	19	1	200
Oreg.	10	2,100	20	3,000	40	4,725
Calif.	14	1,500	35	4,200	50	5,500
Total	27	3,765	60	7,623	100	11,250
<u>Red Clover</u>						
N. Y.	10	780	11	792	10	450
Pa.	29	1,380	25	1,200	20	900
Ohio	115	4,800	310	15,840	240	8,750
Ind.	93	3,600	300	14,400	235	8,500
Ill.	145	6,120	450	22,920	350	17,500
Mich.	151	10,440	250	18,000	200	8,000
Wis.	79	4,980	130	8,580	100	4,000
Minn.	98	6,780	103	7,080	80	3,150
Iowa	171	7,200	436	20,940	360	20,000
Mo.	153	9,180	275	19,800	215	8,500
Nebr.	24	1,320	56	3,000	45	1,800
Kans.	53	2,400	60	2,700	45	2,250
Md.	15	630	13	624	10	375
Va.	12	540	11	594	10	425
Ky.	15	990	22	1,560	20	900
Idaho	40	12,480	46	14,340	35	2,500
Oreg.	28	4,860	35	5,280	25	2,000
Total	1,231	78,480	2,533	157,650	2,000	90,000

1/ Includes only those States with guides.

2/ Cleaned basis.

continued

- Hay and Pasture Seeds --(Continued) 1/

KIND OF SEED and STATE	1949		1950		1951 Guides	
	Acreage: Produc-		Acreage: Produc-		Acreage: Produc-	
	Har-	tion-	Har-	tion-	Har-	tion-
	vested:	Pounds 2/	vested:	Pounds 2/	vested:	Pounds 2/
Legume-- continued	:	:	H O U S A N D S	:	:	:
<u>White Clover</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Miss.	:	3	210	4.7	350	5
La.	:	5	300	5.1	260	5
Total	:	8	510	10	610	10
<u>Kobe Lespedeza</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Md.	:	1.9	-	1.8	-	2
Va.	:	1.1	-	1	-	1
No. Car.	:	50.8	-	48.7	-	61
So. Car.	:	21.2	-	12	-	21
Ga.	:	43.2	-	14.4	-	30.1
Ky.	:	1.7	-	3.2	-	4
Tenn.	:	9.5	-	11	-	15
Ala.	:	0.7	-	0.9	-	1
Miss.	:	3.6	-	3.7	-	4
Ark.	:	24.7	-	27.1	-	30
La.	:	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3
Okla.	:	0.3	-	0.4	-	0.6
Total	:	159	39,979	124	27,918	170
<u>Grass</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Brome Grass</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iowa	:	10	1,500	21	5,100	20
No. Dak.	:	9	990	13	2,500	15
So. Dak.	:	4.5	610	13	2,100	15
Nebr.	:	31	5,300	70	14,000	70
Kans.	:	14	2,400	21	4,400	22
Mont.	:	1	130	1.3	180	2
Idaho	:	1	120	1.3	300	1
Wyo.	:	0.3	30	0.6	80	1
Colo.	:	1.9	310	1.2	170	2
Wash.	:	1.5	330	1.6	480	2
Total	:	74	11,720	144	29,310	150
<u>Crested Wheat</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Grass</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
No. Dak.	:	2	140	5	480	7
So. Dak.	:	6	300	8	500	10
Nebr.	:	14.5	2,400	8.7	780	10
Kans.	:	2.9	260	1.3	140	2
Mont.	:	6	420	34	3,100	30
Idaho	:	2.7	160	2.3	140	2
Wyo.	:	6	420	5	400	6
Colo.	:	8.1	970	0.8	50	1
Utah	:	2	250	0.9	90	1
Wash.	:	1	140	1	150	1
Total	:	51	5,460	67	5,830	70

1/ Includes only those states with guides.

2/ Cleaned basis.

Hay and Pasture Seeds -- (Continued) 1/

KIND OF SEED and STATE	1949		1950		1951 Guides	
	Acreage: Production		Acreage: Production		Acreage: Production	
	Harvested:	Pounds 2/	Harvested:	Pounds 2/	Harvested:	Pounds 2/
	-	-	T H O U S A N D S	-	-	-
Grass - continued	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Tall Fescue</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ky.	:	19.0:	4,400:	33.0:	8,400:	30 :
Tenn.	:	1.8:	250:	4.3:	1,000:	5 :
Ala.	:	3.6:	430:	5.0:	780:	5 :
Miss.	:	0.3:	30:	2.0:	200:	2 :
Ark.	:	0.2:	30:	1.1:	170:	1 :
Oklahoma	:	0.1:	20:	1.2:	190:	1 :
Idaho	:	0.6:	160:	2.0:	700:	2 :
Wash.	:	1.6:	480:	2.0:	990:	5 :
Oreg.	:	14.0:	2,800:	22.0:	5,500:	29 :
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	41 :	8,600:	73 :	17,930:	80 :
	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Orchard Grass</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mo.	:	8.2:	1,120:	9 :	1,358:	10 :
Va.	:	20.0:	3,976:	25 :	5,040:	25 :
Ky.	:	19.3:	3,332:	21 :	3,794:	25 :
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	47 :	8,428:	55 :	10,192:	60 :
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Includes only those states with guides.

2/ Cleaned basis.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS 1/

Harvested Acreage and Production for 1949-1951

KIND OF SEED and STATE	1949		1950		1951 Guides	
	Acreage: Har- vested:	Produc- tion: Pounds 2/	Acreage: Har- vested:	Produc- tion: Pounds 2/	Acreage: Har- vested:	Produc- tion: Pounds 2/
	T H O U S A N D S					
<u>Legume</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Crimson Clover</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ga.	:	22	:	4,000	:	29
Ky.	:	3.4	:	800	:	3.6
Tenn.	:	44	:	9,700	:	48
Ala.	:	17	:	3,600	:	28
Ark.	:	0.7	:	170	:	1.8
Oreg.	:	1.8	:	360	:	3.0
Total	:	89	:	18,630	:	113
						14,940
<u>Hairy Vetch</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ark.	:	22	:	4,300	:	28
Okla.	:	80	:	12,000	:	95
Tex.	:	50	:	7,200	:	71
Wash.	:	2	:	600	:	3
Oreg.	:	53	:	15,100	:	72
Total	:	207	:	39,200	:	269
						54,820
<u>Common and</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Willamette Vetch</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wash.	:	0.8	:	320	:	1.3
Oreg.	:	77.0	:	15,400	:	85.0
Calif.	:	0.5	:	100	:	4.0
Total	:	78	:	15,820	:	90
						49,060
<u>Lupines</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
So. Car.	:	2	:	3,000	:	22
Ga.	:	43	:	45,200	:	145
Fla.	:	9	:	4,500	:	16
Ala.	:	12	:	11,500	:	25
Total	:	66	:	64,200	:	208
						197,200
<u>Grass</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Common Rye Grass</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oreg.	:	87	:	46,400	:	110
						74,000
						122
						61,000

1/ Includes only those states with guides.2/ Cleaned basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Washington, October 19, 1950

Suggested 1951 Potato Production and Acreage Guides:

To enable farmers to make their potato production plans on a realistic basis in 1951, when no price support program is available under the law, for the first time since 1943, the USDA's Production and Marketing Administration announced today a national production guide of 335 million bushels. It also announced acreage suggestions by States as a guide to potato producers in each State.

With normal growing conditions, the State acreage suggestions would result in a total national production of approximately 335 million bushels of potatoes, which is viewed as adequate to meet domestic requirements and provide reasonable reserve for contingencies such as increased military demand.

In recent years, when the law required price support operations for potatoes, the Department announced acreage allotments as part of the support program, but recent changes in the law put an end to price support on potatoes with this year's production. The acreage guides announced today are, of course, voluntary. They are intended as a means of helping producers bring their plans for production into line with probable demand.

The acreage suggestions by States, given below, are based upon the volume of commercial marketings plus farm use in each State in the recent postwar years, and exclude that part of each State's production which it has been necessary for the Department to buy during these years under price-support provisions of the law. Current yields per acre have been used as a basis for converting the production for each State into acreage guides. These guides represent total potato acreage for each State whereas, under the 1950 price support program, only commercial acreage allotments were established for issuance to individual farms.

(more)

Press Release
(USDA-2532)

Suggested 1951 Acreage by States 1/

State	1951 Suggested Acreage	State	1951 Suggested Acreage		
<u>1,000 acres</u>		<u>1,000 acres</u>			
<u>Late Crop States:</u>					
<u>Intermediate Crop States:</u>					
Maine	95.1	New Jersey	32.0		
New York, L.I.	37.2	Delaware	3.6		
New York, Up.	51.2	Maryland	10.8		
Pennsylvania	86.8	Virginia	43.9		
Michigan	84.6	Kentucky	27.0		
Wisconsin	62.8	Missouri	16.4		
Minnesota	83.8	Kansas	11.0		
North Dakota	86.2	Arizona	4.0		
South Dakota	16.0				
Nebraska	48.6	<u>Early Crop States:</u>			
Montana	12.7	North Carolina	46.7		
Idaho	126.7	South Carolina	17.3		
Wyoming	10.4	Georgia	17.3		
Colorado	57.0	Florida	21.9		
Utah	12.0	Tennessee	23.0		
Nevada	1.8	Alabama	33.6		
Washington	28.8	Mississippi	14.1		
Oregon	33.2	Arkansas	22.2		
California (late)	32.9	Louisiana	20.0		
New Hampshire	3.3	Oklahoma	9.4		
Vermont	4.7	Texas	32.0		
Massachusetts	10.9	California (early)	60.0		
Rhode Island	4.3				
Connecticut	10.8				
West Virginia	18.0				
Ohio	35.7				
Indiana	19.0				
Illinois	8.7				
Iowa	8.9				
New Mexico	2.0				
		United States	1,560.3		

1/ The acreage for each state represents total potato acreage as distinguished from commercial acreage used under the 1950 price support program.

VEGETABLES

National acreage guides call for increasing the acreage of vegetables for processing 22 percent above the 1950 harvested acreage. Special emphasis is placed on sweet corn and tomatoes for processing, with harvested acreage for these crops increased 40 percent and 33 percent, respectively, above the 1950 acreage.

A 4 percent increase in harvested acreage of vegetables for fresh market is suggested for both the summer and fall crops, but a 4 percent reduction is suggested for melon crops. No change is suggested in cantaloupe and honeydew acreage, but a 5 percent reduction in watermelons is called for.

Recommended 1951 sweet potato acreage is the same as that harvested in 1950.

The National announcement of the above suggestion was made on February 7 as USDA 341-51 and is included here. Detailed background information and instructions covering these suggestions were mailed to states February 21 in the form of PMA Instruction No. 1023 (vegetables 51) - 3, dated February 7, 1951.

In addition, earlier vegetable suggested acreages were announced as follows:

1. Winter vegetables for fresh market, July 3, 1950, (F&V Memo 192) renumbered as PMA Instruction No. 1023 (vegetables 51) - 1.
2. Spring vegetables for fresh market, Oct. 30, 1950, PMA Instruction No. 1023 (vegetables - 51) - 2.

The National acreage for 1950, suggested acreages for 1951, and the percentage which 1951 suggested is of 1950 for the crops carried by the Feb. 7 announcement are shown in the following table. State acreage guides by individual crops are not established except for sweet potatoes for which the 1951 suggested acreage for each state is the same as was planted in 1950.

VEGETABLES

Commodity	Harvested Acreage		% 1951 of 1950
	Suggested 1951	: 1950	
<u>Processing Vegetables:</u>			
Beans, lima	94,600	92,540	102
Beans, snap	122,000	113,890	107
Beets	18,600	19,110	97
Cabbage for kraut	18,000	18,190	99
Corn, sweet	465,200	331,430	140
Cucumbers for pickles	112,100	109,630	102
Peas, green	466,200	417,530	112
Spinach	37,500	31,120	120
Tomatoes	486,300	364,450	133
Total	1,820,500	1,497,890	122
<u>Sweetpotatoes</u>			
	563,000	562,800	100
<u>Melons:</u>			
Cantaloups	89,400	89,410	100
Honeydew	8,800	8,800	100
Watermelon	203,400	214,470	95
Total	301,600	312,680	96
<u>Summer Vegetables:</u>			
Beans, lima	7,550	7,200	105
Beans, snap	46,700	42,500	110
Beets	2,400	2,200	109
Cabbage	27,200	25,920	105
Carrots	6,000	5,700	105
Cauliflower	6,500	6,500	100
Celery	5,000	4,780	105
Corn, sweet	68,900	65,600	105
Cucumbers	16,050	15,280	105
Lettuce	36,300	40,300	90
Onions, early	6,450	5,620	115
Onions, late	65,090	65,090	100
Peas, green	5,600	5,600	100
Peppers, early	6,250	6,600	95
Peppers, late	12,500	11,900	105
Spinach	4,700	4,700	100
Tomatoes, early	35,200	28,200	125
Tomatoes, late	52,400	52,350	100
Total	410,790	396,040	104
<u>Fall Vegetables:</u>			
Beans, lima	550	500	110
Beans, snap, early	21,200	19,600	108 1/
Beans, snap, late	21,600	14,000	154 2/
Cabbage, early	48,500	51,100	95
Cabbage, late	5,950	5,950	100
Carrots	25,900	24,710	105
Cauliflower	8,300	8,300	100
Celery, early	7,600	7,570	100
Celery, late	8,000	7,600	105
Cucumbers	5,700	5,700	100
Lettuce	42,400	44,600	95
Peas, green	3,050	3,050	100
Peppers, green	5,900	5,900	100
Spinach	9,000	9,000	100
Tomatoes, early	21,000	20,000	105
Tomatoes, late	22,000	20,000	110
Total	256,650	247,580	104

- 1/ Ten percent more than in 1950 is suggested in States other than California. An acreage equal to 1950 is suggested in California.
- 2/ In Florida, 20 percent less than the 1950 planted acreage of 23,900 acres is suggested. In Texas, an acreage equal to the 2,500 acres available for harvest in 1950 is suggested.

Consideration of Tobacco 1/ Marketing Quotas as Related to
Secretary's Authority to Increase or Terminate Such Quotas

Section 371 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 authorizes the Secretary to cause an immediate investigation to be made if he has reason to believe that, because of a national emergency or for other reasons, increase or termination of marketing quotas is necessary to effectuate the policy of the Act or meet the emergency. Marketing quotas on 1951 crop tobacco have been established at levels which it is believed will result in production adequate to meet all domestic and export needs.

Tobacco growers generally are equipped and desire to grow tobacco substantially in excess of the amount needed. Termination of quotas on the 1951 crop tobacco would likely result in production in excess of needs. Any such excess production would (1) conflict with the purposes of the Act, (2) constitute diversion of land, labor, equipment, fertilizer, and other production materials into excess stocks of tobacco and away from cotton and other needed crops, and (3) place additional pressure on storage warehouse facilities which are overloaded because several large port storage warehouses and a number of military installations which have been used for storage of tobacco are no longer available for this purpose.

It appears, therefore, that there is not "reason to believe" that the marketing quotas for tobacco should be terminated because of the national emergency or for any other reason.

1/ No 1951 guide is established for tobacco. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas, as announced earlier, remain in effect for the 1951 production and marketing season.

MEAT

A continued high level of meat production is needed during the present emergency to aid in carrying on the defense program, insure adequate supplies for the armed forces and civilian requirements, and help maintain stability in the national economy. Civilian requirements are increasing by reason of the unusual growth in population and because of the marked increase in money income to consumers resulting from expanded employment and higher wages paid. The present increasing pressure of rising consumer demand for meats on the prices of meat is one of the chief difficulties in maintaining general price stability and a balanced economy.

Factors Influencing Meat Output:

Production guides are not being established for livestock or livestock products. Meat output is primarily dependent on the number of hogs and cattle available for fattening for slaughter, the supplies of feed concentrates available for these animals, and the actions taken by producers to raise more pigs and to increase their cattle and sheep breeding herds so as to make possible a still larger production and slaughter in succeeding years. Production programs for livestock need to have as their primary objective the getting of maximum production from available feed concentrates and roughage resources, but without sacrificing the breeding stock needed to insure continued high production or creating conditions which would result in feed supplies and livestock numbers getting out of balance.

The large numbers of livestock now on farms and the heavy feeding schedules currently followed by farmers are making more than normal demands on presently available feed supplies. Livestock and poultry feeding this year will substantially reduce the reserves of feed grains. The necessity of keeping livestock production in balance with feed supplies is well recognized by all experienced stockmen.

With prospects for continued strengthening of consumer demand and with military requirements increasing, there will be need for all of the meat that can be produced from the feed supplies that are expected to be available during the next few years. Feed is an essential factor in maintaining the livestock needed for high level production. In order to continue to feed present numbers of livestock at current rates and not reduce grain reserves below desired levels, it will be necessary to obtain a production of feed grains even larger than the large output of 1950. If we are to have even a modest increase in livestock numbers over the next few years and feed them at current high rates, a substantial increase in feed production will be required. It is also highly important that adequate feed grain reserves be maintained as insurance against feed shortages that would result if crop production should be significantly below recent levels.

Attainment of high level meat animal production involves, in addition to the required feed supplies, the following:

1. Efficient utilization of available feed supplies so as to obtain maximum weight gains in relation to the quantities of feed used and prevent wastes and excessive uses of feed.
2. Using those production practices which will insure the largest proportion of young stock saved, reduce losses from disease and other causes and hasten the growth and maturity of the animals raised so as to speed up production.
3. Increasing the numbers of desirable breeding stock within the limits of feed and pasture resources by retaining a larger proportion of suitable females in the young stock produced each year and culling out those animals that have proven to be barren or are no longer good producers.

Meat Output in 1951 Expected to be Moderately Larger than in 1950:

Meat production in most of 1951 is already virtually determined by the number of cattle now in feed lots and by the pigs raised in 1950. In the last part of the year meat output also will be determined by the number of grass cattle sold for slaughter and the number of pigs that will be farrowed this spring and be marketed next fall and early winter.

Total meat production is expected to be about 4 to 5 percent larger than that in 1950 and the largest since 1947 when production was increased by reason of considerable liquidation of cattle and sheep. Most of the increase in meat output this year is expected to be in pork, but a moderate increase in beef is also likely. If an immediate further increase in beef output were sought, it would necessitate slaughtering more cows and heifers but that would restrict the expansion in breeding cattle now under way and thus reduce the number of cattle produced for slaughter in future years. In view of the present high prices for calves in relation to those for cows and the cost of producing calves, it appears unlikely that cattlemen will be willing to sell many of their good producing cows for slaughter this year. Instead, they probably will not only continue to hold them, but will retain more young heifers to further increase their breeding stock.

UNITED STATES MEAT PRODUCTION, by YEARS 1940-51

and by 5-YEAR AVERAGES 1921-40

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Pork	Total
- Million Pounds -					
1921-25 av.	6617	910	596	8520	16643
1926-30 av.	6209	830	688	8550	16276
1931-35 av.	6638	961	870	8242	16711
1936-40 av.	7050	1030	870	8165	17115
1940	7175	981	876	10044	19076
1941	8082	1036	923	9528	19569
1942	8843	1151	1042	10876	21912
1943	8571	1167	1104	13640	24482
1944	9112	1738	1024	13304	25178
1945	10275	1661	1054	10697	23687
1946	9373	1440	970	11173	22956
1947	10428	1559	802	10601	23430
1948	9079	1412	750	10205	21446
1949	9448	1322	607	10333	21710
1950	9545	1223	601	10867	22236
1951 1/	9841	1276	571	11675	23363

1/ Indicated

PER CAPITA MEAT PRODUCTION, by YEARS 1940-51

and by 5-YEAR AVERAGES 1921-40

Year	U.S. Population	Production per Capita					Consumption per Capita
		Beef	Veal	Lamb & Mutton	Pork	Total	
	Millions						
- Pounds -							
1921-25 av.	112.9	59	8	5	75	147	140.3
1926-30 av.	121.1	51	7	6	61	134	132.1
1931-35 av.	126.4	53	8	7	65	132	131.0
1936-40 av.	130.7	54	8	7	62	131	131.2
1940	132.8	54	7	7	76	144	141.7
1941	134.1	60	8	7	71	146	142.8
1942	135.5	65	8	8	80	162	139.5
1943	137.4	62	8	8	99	178	146.0
1944	138.9	66	13	7	96	181	153.5
1945	140.4	73	12	8	76	169	144.4
1946	142.1	66	10	7	79	162	153.4
1947	144.9	72	11	6	73	162	155.0
1948	147.4	62	10	5	69	146	145.4
1949	150.1	63	9	4	69	145	143.8
1950	152.7	63	8	4	71	146	144.5
1951 1/	155.1	63	8	4	75	150	148

1/ Indicated

BEEF CATTLE 1/

Slaughter of cows and heifers was large in relation to steer slaughter during the years 1944-47 when cattle numbers were decreasing but was small in 1949 and 1950 when numbers were increasing. It is likely to continue to be small during both 1951 and 1952. Any increase in the slaughter of cows and heifers during 1951 and 1952 is expected to be moderate. As a result, beef output may not increase in these two years at a rate faster than the increase in the consuming population.

Most of the increase in beef output in 1951 and 1952 will be determined largely by the number of steers available for feeding and slaughter. Steer slaughter during 1949 and 1950 was unusually large and because of this the number of steers now on hand is small in relation to numbers of other cattle. This tends to limit the number of cattle available to go to feed lots and be fed out for slaughter this year. Because of the present comparatively small number of steers over one year of age, cattle feeders are now feeding a much larger proportion of calves than in past periods. Calves, however, require a longer feeding period than older cattle and most of the calves fed are not sold for slaughter until late in the year.

Prospects for increases in cattle numbers during the next four years indicate that slaughter of cattle and calves may be expected to increase moderately in 1951 and 1952 and at a greater rate afterwards to reach a total of possibly 36 to 38 million head by 1954 or 1955. This would compare with totals of about 29 million slaughtered in 1950, 30 million in 1949, and the all-time maximum slaughter of 36 million in 1947. The increased slaughter expected about 1954 or 1955 would result in 15 to 20 percent more beef and veal than was produced in 1950.

1/ Production guides are not being established for beef cattle.

BEEF CATTLE

Beef Cows and Heifers (one year old and over)
Numbers by Regions, January 1, 1938-51

:North	:South	:South	:Texas	:East	:Iowa	:Kans.	:Rocky	:Pacific	
Year	Atlan-	-Atlan-	-Central	and	:North	Minn.	Neb.	Mt.	:U. S.
	:tic	:tic	:ex.	Texas	Okla.	:Gen-	:Mo.	:ND &	:States
	:	:	&	Okla.	:	:	:tral	:SD	:Total

- - - THOUSAND HEAD - - -

1938	48	762	1121	3220	633	1316	1876	3274	1018	13268
1939	47	789	1123	3179	622	1192	1857	3233	1003	13045
1940	48	851	1292	3365	695	1387	2021	3365	1009	14033
1941	49	935	1410	3500	791	1519	2299	3551	1101	15155
1942	51	1006	1539	3918	859	1619	2583	3837	1221	16633
1943	63	1138	1736	4379	924	1765	3085	4078	1359	18527
1944	74	1291	1935	4761	1010	1966	3587	4402	1466	20492
1945	79	1361	2130	5050	1042	2016	3926	4509	1412	21525
1946	79	1346	2164	4972	1014	1939	3801	4447	1411	21173
1947	74	1409	2200	4940	1066	1901	3870	4293	1380	21133
1948	79	1422	2116	4735	1010	1777	3821	4288	1293	20541
1949	76	1368	2097	4740	1005	1776	3964	4308	1337	20671
1950	80	1503	2379	4854	1070	1899	4127	4356	1339	21607
1951	79	1718	2741	5462	1192	2041	4352	4539	1428	23552

HOGS 1/

Hog production is primarily dependent on the supply of corn available. Hence, the output of pork over the long period is determined largely by the size of the corn crops and the number of cattle and poultry that compete with hogs for the corn supply. Over the long period farmers have tended to produce about 3.5 pounds of pork for each bushel of corn raised, although during the last war period they increased the output to slightly more than 4 pounds. Corn production during each of the last three years, 1948-50, was larger than in any previous year back to 1930 with the exception of 1946, and for the three years averaged 3.4 billion bushels. This level of corn production would permit the production of about 11.9 billion pounds of pork as compared with the expected 1951 production of about 11.7 billion pounds.

Hog production in 1952 and 1953 will be determined largely by the corn crops harvested this year and next. The prospects for this year's corn crop and the relationship of corn prices to hog prices in the period May through July will influence farmers in making plans as to the number of sows to be retained for farrowing the 1951 fall pig crop. This crop of pigs will be marketed in the spring and summer of 1952.

The 1952 spring crop will be determined largely by the relationship of corn prices to hog prices next fall and winter when the sows that farrow these pigs are bred. That price relationship will depend very largely upon the size of the 1951 corn crop, the corn carryover, and the effect of price controls. If the 1951 corn crop is not considerably larger than the 1950 crop of 3.1 billion bushels, the ratio of corn prices to hog prices may not be sufficiently favorable to encourage farmers to increase hog production next year. Normally, hog producers do not increase the pig crop when the hog-corn price ratio during the breeding season averages below 13.5.

Farmers have been increasing hog production since 1946 when the combined spring and fall pig crops totaled nearly 83 million head. The crops in 1950 totaled 100.7 million pigs, and last December hog producers indicated that the 1951 spring crop would be about 6 percent larger than the 1950 spring crop. If the 1951 fall crop should be no larger than the fall crop of 1950, the total crop for this year would probably be around 104 million head, or about equal to the second largest crop ever produced which was in 1942, and 14 percent less than the all-time record crop of 1943. The 1943 crop proved to be too large for the feed supply available at that time and as a result pig production was reduced the following year by 29 percent.

The increase in hog production since 1946 has been greater relatively in the Corn Belt States than in other regions. This is advantageous to the general economy because it results in most of the hogs and feed being in the same area and thus requires less transportation of feed from surplus to deficit areas for the feeding of hogs.

1/ Production guides are not being established for hogs.

Pig Crop, by Regions and Corn Production
1940-51

Year	Pig Crop 1/				Corn Production Previous Year
	East	West	Other	U.S.	
	North	North	States	Total	
	Central	Central			
	States	States			
	:	:	:	:	:
			(Thousands)		Million Bu.
1940	24,627	32,649	22,590	79,866	2,581
1941	25,474	36,050	23,428	84,952	2,457
1942	29,510	44,885	30,508	104,903	2,652
1943	32,741	52,368	36,698	121,807	3,069
1944	25,357	35,350	25,952	86,659	2,966
1945	25,400	37,517	23,865	86,782	3,088
1946	24,753	34,898	23,289	82,940	2,881
1947	24,536	35,791	23,820	84,147	3,250
1948	25,132	35,628	24,427	85,187	2,384
1949	28,197	41,211	26,193	95,601	3,682
1950	30,150	44,473	26,031	100,654	3,379
1951					3,131

1/ Pigs raised to weaning age or living on June 1 or December 1 following farrowing.

SHEEP AND LAMBS 1/

Output of lamb and mutton in any given period is determined by the number of lambs and of sheep (mostly ewes) marketed for slaughter. The number of lambs available for slaughter is determined by the size of the lamb crop and by the number of ewe lambs retained for breeding flock additions and replacements.

From 1942 to 1950 the number of breeding ewes was reduced from an all-time high of 37.4 million to an extreme 31-year low of 20.8 million head, and the yearly lamb crop dropped from a high of 32.6 million head, to a low of 18.4 million. Beginning in 1949 sheepmen started holding back more ewe lambs and in 1950 for the first time since 1941 the number of ewes in the breeding flock increased. The increase amounted to 300,000 head and in addition there also was an increase of 563,000 ewe lambs. Most of the increase in breeding ewes was in Texas and the West North Central States. The increase in ewe lambs was in these areas and in the Rocky Mountain States.

During the period 1942-46 when most of the reduction in sheep numbers occurred, the output of lamb and mutton was unusually large by reason of the flock liquidation that then was taking place. During the last two years, 1949 and 1950, marketings of sheep and lambs have been relatively small and the yearly output of lamb and mutton was the smallest in 25 years.

If sheep numbers are to be increased, which is very desirable from the standpoint of the national economy, it will be necessary for sheepmen to retain a high proportion of the ewe lambs suitable for breeding purposes and to limit the sale of ewes for slaughter to those no longer suitable for the production of lambs. If this policy is generally followed, it will result in relatively small numbers of sheep and lambs for slaughter during the next five or six years, and consequently, comparatively small quantities of lamb and mutton for consumption. The sheep industry at this time, therefore, cannot be looked to currently for any contribution toward increased meat supplies.

An increase in sheep numbers is highly essential in order to increase the output of domestic wool since wool is one of the strategic items required for defense purposes. The production program for the sheep industry, therefore, should have as its specific objective the building up of flock numbers as rapidly as practicable by retaining more of the ewe lambs produced each year and using the best methods of sheep management to keep down losses from disease and other causes and to obtain the highest percentage lamb crops.

1/ Production guides are not being established for sheep and lambs.

Breeding Ewes and Lamb Crop by Regions, 1930-51

Year	Breeding Ewes 1/				Lamb Crop			
	Farm 2/:	Other	U. S. ::	Farm 2/:	Other	U.S.		
	Flock States :	Texas : States :	Western : Total ::	Flock States :	Texas : Western	Total		
T H O U S A N D				H E A D				
1930	10081	3950	20583	34614	9997	2449	17021	29467
1931	10509	4364	21641	36514	10537	3186	17834	31557
1932	10803	4593	21699	37095	11264	3315	15407	29986
1933	10837	5100	21075	37012	11286	3672	14810	29768
1934	10976	5344	20722	37042	11243	2565	16625	30433
1935	11014	4796	19475	35285	10791	2350	14672	27813
1936	10962	5063	19530	35555	10397	3797	15568	29762
1937	10584	5400	18590	34574	10657	4104	14409	29170
1938	10531	5960	18219	34710	10367	4351	15702	30420
1939	10548	6200	18085	34833	10237	3906	15770	29913
1940	10986	6440	18281	35707	10541	4572	15969	31082
1941	11256	6568	18595	36419	11158	4729	16723	32610
1942	11597	6765	18999	37361	11507	4600	16205	32312
1943	11444	7103	18756	37303	10998	4404	15522	30924
1944	10260	6393	17338	33991	9888	4539	14215	28642
1945	9020	6585	15675	31280	8943	5005	13094	27042
1946	7758	6124	13698	27680	8118	4409	12013	24540
1947	7406	5396	12246	25048	7535	3615	10932	22082
1948	6958	5072	11378	23408	7025	2992	9994	20011
1949	6327	4516	10682	21525	6569	3206	9035	18810
1950	6152	4335	10270	20757	6243	3416	8772	18431
1951	6388	4508	10163	21059				

1/ Number of ewes 1 year old and over on farms January 1.

2/ Farm Flock States include all States east of Rocky Mountain States except Texas and South Dakota.

DAIRY 1/

Resumption of a moderate upward trend in milk production would be in the public interest in meeting military requirements and in supporting current levels of consumption by the civilian population. With continued strengthening of consumer demand in prospect as a result of current high incomes and with direct military requirements for dairy products moderately increasing, it appears that there will be a strong demand for all of the milk that is likely to be produced during 1951 and 1952.

Farm production of 120.5 billion pounds of milk in 1950 was at one of the lowest per capita rates in the past quarter century. Likewise per capita consumption of milk and its products as a group was at a relatively low rate. Because population is increasing about 1.7 percent per year, a production increase of about 2 billion pounds of milk a year would be necessary to maintain the 1950 per capita rates of production and consumption.

U.S. milk production in late 1950 was at a rate slightly below a year earlier. Current feed grain and hay supplies will permit continued liberal feeding of dairy cows during at least the first half of 1951. Total milk production later in 1951 and in 1952, however, will be influenced by the 1951 feed crop production and pasture conditions. Also, farm labor conditions and relatively more favorable prices of meat animals, particularly beef, may tend to encourage farmers in some areas to cull their dairy herds closely and to shift to production of meat or other commodities. As with production of other livestock products, feed production will be a key to milk production. Improvement of pasture and other farm and herd management practices to maximize feed production and to use it most efficiently will help greatly to keep milk production at a level sufficient to fill prospective requirements.

1/ Production guides are not being established for dairy cattle or milk production.

Milk cows and milk production on farms, United States,
1925-39 average and 1940-50

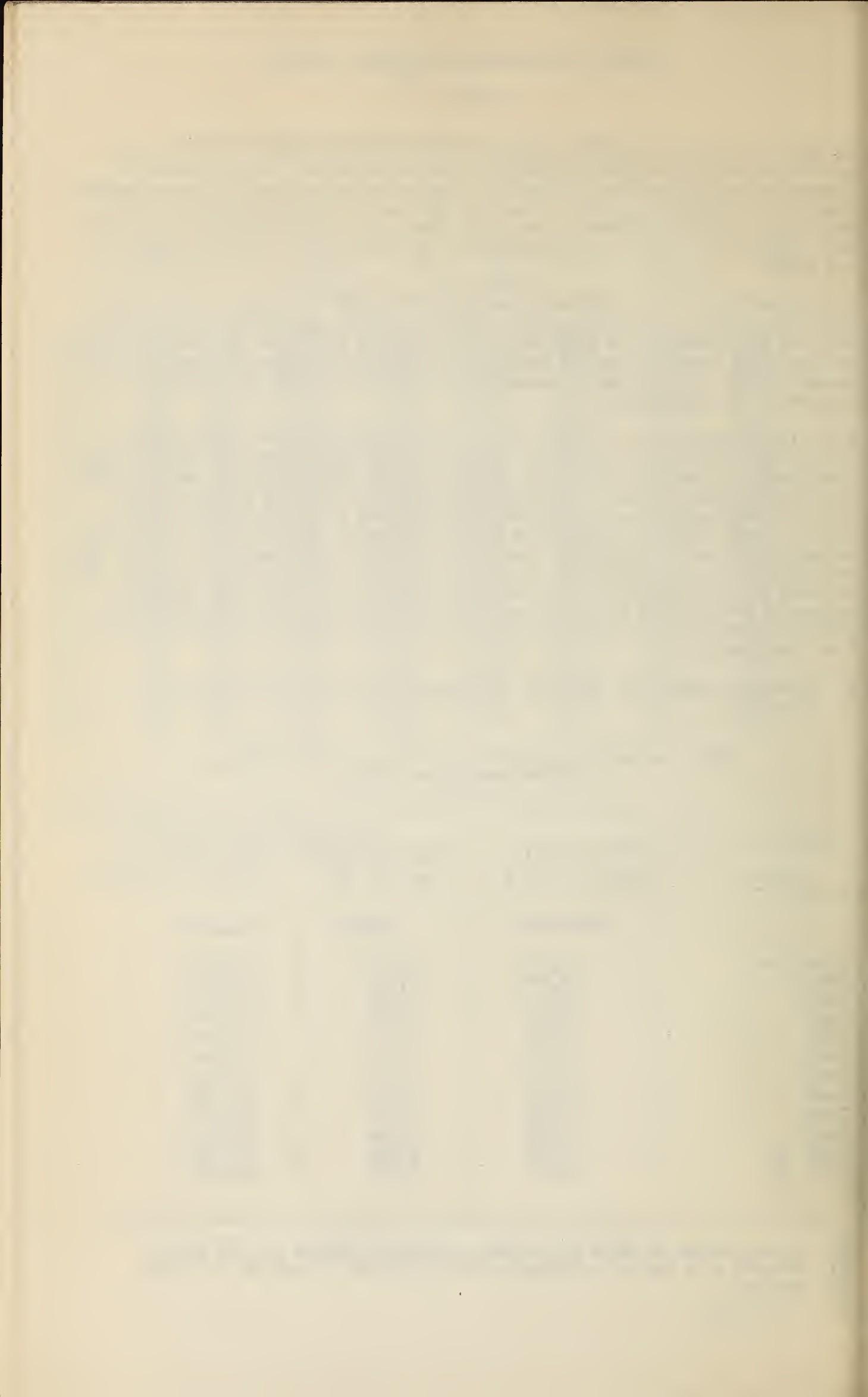
Year	: Number of milk cows on farms 1/	: Milk production: per cow 2/	: Total milk pro- duction on farms 2/
	: Thousands	: Pounds	: Mil. lb.
1925-39 av.	: 22,952	: 4,379	: 100,369
1940	: 23,677	: 4,625	: 109,502
1941	: 24,312	: 4,741	: 115,268
1942	: 25,081	: 4,740	: 118,884
1943	: 25,574	: 4,606	: 117,735
1944	: 25,775	: 4,578	: 117,992
1945	: 25,329	: 4,797	: 121,504
1946	: 24,475	: 4,891	: 119,713
1947	: 23,825	: 4,997	: 119,065
1948	: 22,933	: 5,038	: 115,527
1949 3/	: 22,745	: 5,243	: 119,245
1950 4/	: 22,779	: 5,292	: 120,555

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Revised.

4/ Preliminary.



POULTRY 1/

Present indications are that the production of poultry and eggs in 1951 will be adequate to meet all requirements even though the number of layers now on farms is about 3 percent less than were on hand a year earlier. Poultry flocks should provide consumers with an average of about 380 eggs per person during 1951 as compared with the 390 eggs per person consumed during 1950 when a price support program for eggs was in operation. This slight reduction in supplies together with the increase in general price levels means that producer egg prices in 1951 will average above the levels of 1950. Nevertheless, egg supplies are expected to be adequate to meet all foreseeable needs during the year at reasonable prices to consumers.

Farmers are now making plans concerning the number of chicks they will raise this year for replacement purposes. Because no appreciable increase in egg requirements is foreseen for 1952, egg production should continue in about the same relation to requirements if farmers raise about the same total number of pullets this year as they did in 1950.

The production of poultry meat is flexible in that almost 50 percent of the total supply comes from commercial broiler-producing areas. The remaining poultry meat supply comes from farm-raised chickens, including hens culled from laying flocks. The total quantity of poultry meat from these two sources will be sufficient to meet all foreseeable needs if farmers continue to cull their flocks, and to produce broilers at about the same rate as in the past year.

Poultry producers should keep a careful watch upon the current and prospective market situations for poultry, eggs and feed and make their production and feeding plans accordingly. During World War II it became very difficult for poultry producers more distant from the feed producing areas to be certain of obtaining the feed supplies necessary for maintaining their desired rates of feeding. Although no immediate repetition of this situation is foreseen, such producers should keep familiar with the progress of feed production in 1951 together with the transportation situation and be prepared to adjust their production plans in keeping with the prospective supplies of feed during the 1951-52 feeding season. Poultry men should have assurances of an adequate supply of feed available when needed before ordering chicks. Broiler producers should study carefully the volume and price reports available from the commercial areas, and use these reports as guides for their production and marketing plans.

As of January 1, turkey growers intended to raise 1 percent more turkeys in 1951 than they did in 1950. There will be a good demand for this record volume of output.

1/ Production guides are not being established for poultry or eggs.

POULTRY PRODUCTION 1940-51

Years	Number of Layers on hand Jan. 1	Eggs Produced (Farm)	Chicken		Meat Produced		Turkeys Produced				
			Farm Flocks	Comm. Million Pounds	Broilers Million Pounds	Total Million Pounds	Number Raised	Pounds Produced	Number Raised	Pounds Produced	
									Millions	Millions	Millions
1940	392.7	39,695	2,158.2	414.1	2,572.3	34.0			505.5		
1941	381.3	41,878	2,586.5	559.6	3,146.1	32.9			516.5		
1942	427.9	48,597	3,004.7	674.1	3,678.8	32.8			525.9		
1943	489.0	54,539	3,679.5	832.8	4,512.3	32.3			516.7		
1944	523.6	58,530	3,009.0	790.3	3,799.3	35.6			591.3		
1945	473.9	55,858	3,416.8	1,044.3	4,461.1	44.2			762.5		
1946	474.2	55,590	2,724.6	828.6	3,553.2	40.7			720.2		
1947	435.7	55,252	2,753.1	886.2	3,639.3	35.0			625.7		
1948	426.5	55,158	2,354.4	1,079.8	3,434.2	31.8			575.7		
1949	413.0	56,629	2,781.5	1,482.5	4,264.0	42.0			778.7		
1/ 1950	442.2	60,046	2,582.0	1,680.0	4,262.0	44.6			833.0		
2/ 1951	59,000	428.5	2,564.0	1,800.0	4,364.0	44.8			845.0		

1/ Unofficial estimates subject to revision.
2/ Indicated.

NEED FOR IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES AND FARM EFFICIENCY

Production of the commodities needed most at this time can be increased materially through the acreage adjustments indicated by the guides. In addition to these gains there is also need for the increased production which can be obtained from improved land use and farm management practices. Such practices if widely used will enable farmers to use their improved physical plant, in relation to a decade ago, in a more efficient manner to produce more farm products than we did during World War II.

Advances in farm management have made it possible to add much to the efficiency of agriculture. New knowledge has been assembled about crop rotations for specific soil types, new crop varieties, advantageous planting dates in different areas, and desirable rates of planting under various conditions. Machines for precision planting have been designed that assure a better stand of plants.

Farmers can more effectively protect their crops against damage from insects, fungi, and nematodes with newly developed compounds. Their widespread use is being promoted through new and improved methods of spraying, dusting, and fumigating. Seed-borne and soil-borne fungus diseases in corn, wheat, barley, oats, grain sorghums, rice, cotton, sugar beets, and certain vegetable crops can be more effectively controlled with new compounds used for seed treatment.

Techniques that permit more precision of operations can help to boost crop yields and improve crop quality. Modern machines with ample reserves of power permit more precision in timing operations for seedbed preparation, planting, controlling weeds, and harvesting. These jobs can now be completed at the most advantageous time during short periods of favorable weather.

Significant progress has also been made in the field of soil management and fertilizers. A modern concept of soils has evolved, founded on the understanding that soil undergoes constant changes - some natural and some man-made. Knowledge of soil types, composition, and structure has increased along with understanding of crop requirements for fertility and moisture. As a result, management practices better fitted to the soil conditions of particular fields and farms or entire areas have evolved.

Technical advances in the production of liming materials and fertilizers have been highly significant. During the past 15 years farmers actually applied three times as much lime as the total applied to American soils before then. The average plant nutrient content of mixed fertilizers has steadily increased. With the development of the domestic potash and synthetic nitrogen industries, farmers are no longer so dependent on foreign sources of these plant nutrients. In fact, production facilities for commercial fertilizers have been sufficiently expanded during the past decade that farmers have been able to double their use of commercial fertilizers.

Research with the use of fertilizers and methods of soil management have revealed many facts useful to farmers in aiding nature to make specific soils more productive. Much has been learned about the significance of soil reaction and how to control it; about ways to conserve water in the soil for growing crops and to reduce erosion; about the use of crop rotations, legumes, and green manures for replenishing soil humus and nitrogen; about procedures for determining the nutrient needs of crops; about materials, methods, and machines for meeting these needs efficiently; and about control of chemical content and management of soils under irrigation.

Because techniques based on these findings is being put to use on many farms throughout the country, productivity is on the come-back in many areas where yields were falling off because of declining soil fertility. Some lands once considered worn out are now yielding abundantly, and some, where soil fertility was naturally too low for economic production, is being cropped profitable. On thousands of farms in the eastern part of the United States the soil is much better today, as a result of good management, than it was one or two generations ago. On the other hand, there are far more farms on which these improvements have not been put into effect.

These are some of the techniques that can increase efficiency and productivity; the problem is to make them common knowledge and bring them more rapidly into universal use. It is this widespread knowledge of these techniques which will enable each farmer to use his resources, of land, labor, power, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, etc., whether they be more or less than were available in former years, in the most effective manner to support a sound and substantial increase in production of the crops most essential to the defense program. A strong effort will be needed in the 1951 production program to see that many more farmers have an opportunity to know these best techniques and to urge them to put them into effect. An average increase of two bushels per acre of corn would be the equivalent of a little less than 5 million additional acres devoted to corn, and we have use for the produce from over twice that many additional acres of corn above the guide acreage.

Along with the need for a higher level of crop production through improved practices is the need to maximize the production of livestock, dairy, and poultry per unit of feed. Current indications that feed grain disappearance is at a higher rate than required for efficient production makes this doubly important. Feed grain supplies are factors in our strategic reserves. A concerted effort is needed to get the facts on better feeding practices to the feeders.

Over the long period, livestock production can be increased materially through improved production of the legumes and grasses grown in farm and range meadows and pastures. Progress being made in the direction of increasing the production of grasslands should be pushed to a new high rate in 1951 as part of the farm program for the defense effort. It is likewise important to continue to improve livestock, dairy, and poultry breeding and feeding practices. Achievements in preventing and minimizing feed waste through insect, rodent, fire or weather damage will pay off in immediate returns.

The production capacity of our farm plant and the efficiency of its operation have been doubled in the past 50 years. Technologists state we have a high potential for increasing production during this half century. We need some of that progress now and probably will need more in 1952.

The Department intends to do all in its capacity and will need the help of all agricultural agencies available to assist farmers to acquire and use proven superior techniques and to obtain the materials, facilities, and labor supply necessary to enable them to increase agricultural production to a new record in 1951, while also using these techniques of soil management which will assure their ability to produce at even higher rates in future years.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR

We have called on our farmers for the highest production level in history in 1951--including an increase of about 5 percent in cultivated crops over 1950, or more than 14 million acres. The achievement of this production level is dependent to a large extent on the maintenance and recruitment of an adequate farm labor supply.

Following are basic facts in evaluating the farm labor problem for 1951:

1. Our total labor force is nearly fully employed--much more than it was before World War II when there were almost 8 million unemployed.
2. Even though average agricultural wage rates for the country as a whole have increased in recent years in relation to manufacturing wage rates, they are still only about 40 percent of average manufacturing wage rates and, as a result, farm workers are being drawn into non-farm work.
3. The increased armed forces' goal of 3.5 million men by mid-1951 is drawing additional workers away from farms as well as from industrial employment. Agriculture will have to continue supplying its share of our armed forces' requirements for manpower.
4. Agriculture is much more mechanized than it was in 1941. Since that time the number of tractors on farms has doubled. Total farm employment has decreased about 8 percent or one million persons during this period, largely as a result of mechanization. For this reason, successful farm operation today is much more dependent upon the retention of highly skilled operators and maintenance personnel than ever before.
5. In 1951 because of increased production, labor requirements will approximate those required during 1949, the record production year.

These facts do not mean that nationally farm labor problems as serious as those encountered during World War II are anticipated this year. However, some spot problems will develop particularly in the retention of highly skilled key workers and in those areas where the recruitment of seasonal labor during the peak planting and harvest periods is necessary. The following paragraphs outline basic policies affecting agricultural labor supply, and describe Government facilities available for coping with problems that arise.

Recruitment:--The Federal-State system of employment offices under the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor is responsible for the Government programs for recruitment of workers for agriculture and industry. This Service operates through more than 1,800 year-around offices, and 200 temporary offices which are normally established to meet seasonal farm needs. As a matter of policy, USES has asked its State Employment Offices to concentrate their drives for the recruitment of industrial workers in areas other than commercial farming areas. Commercial farming has been included on the List of Essential Activities. This designation should be helpful both in the recruitment and retention of farm workers.

USDA State and County Committees should take the lead in bringing special problems affecting large groups of farmers to the attention of State and local employment service offices. In particular this should include the supplying of basic information regarding production programs and the comparative essentiality of the various crops and livestock products. However, farmers should be encouraged to take their individual recruitment problems directly to local employment offices, since such offices are directly responsible for recruitment programs. If needed workers cannot be found locally or within the State, the State Employment Service will attempt to obtain workers from adjacent States. The Regional office is next called on for assistance, and if the need cannot be filled from within the United States, or from non-continental domestic sources, it will so certify to the U. S. Immigration Service, clearing

Agricultural Labor Continued

the way for the possible recruitment of foreign workers. Thus all individual farm requests for labor should be presented to the local Employment Service office.

A special staff has been established within PMA which is working directly with USES on national and regional labor requirement problems, particularly as they relate to current production programs. If they have not already done so, State and County USDA Committees should establish a similar direct working relationship with State and local Employment Service offices.

Foreign Workers:--Local and State Employment Service offices are prepared to advise farmers regarding necessary procedures for obtaining foreign workers. As indicated above, farmers' orders may be filled from foreign sources if domestic labor supplies are inadequate. Foreign workers can only be supplied after authorization by the Immigration Service and the posting of required bond by the prospective employer. After clearance by the Immigration Service, procedure for recruitment differs from the several foreign nationalities. In any case, the local Employment Service offices are in a position to advise farmers fully regarding this program. However, responsibility for selecting, contracting, transporting, etc. must be assumed by employers.

Although the U. S. Employment Service is responsible for all Government-sponsored recruitment programs, it is not authorized to conduct the type of program which was administered by the Department of Agriculture during World War II when transportation and in some cases housing costs were paid by the Government.

Foreign workers will continue to be available during 1951 to supplement the domestic labor supply. About 106,000 out-of-the-country workers were employed in 1950. Therefore, to permit the Employment Service to fully explore potential sources of labor, it is urged that State and County Committees make sure that farmers have presented their labor needs as early as possible to Employment Service offices and that these offices have complete information regarding employer needs for labor.

Wages:--Farm wage rates have been frozen as of January 25, 1951. The administration of the wage freeze is the responsibility of the Wage Stabilization Board of the Economic Stabilization Agency. However, field work for the WSB is being handled by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the U. S. Department of Labor. This Division has ten Regional offices and 50 Local offices. These offices are prepared to consider and advise on wage problems within policies laid down by the WSB. Regional offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division are located in: Boston, Massachusetts; New York City; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Birmingham, Alabama; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; Dallas, Texas; San Francisco, California; and Nashville, Tennessee.

No procedure has yet been developed for considering applications for wage adjustments. However, it is expected that procedures will be developed very soon by the WSB and that the Department of Agriculture will make its recommendations on this subject. The blanket freeze is expected to be followed by more specific controls on an area or commodity basis. The WSB is being furnished with information regarding the special problems and needs of agriculture.

Until specific procedures are announced, State USDA Committees should take the lead in presenting any major wage problems affecting farmers in their State to appropriate Wage and Hour and Public Contract Division Regional and Local offices for consideration. Especially urgent matters should also be reported to the USDA in Washington.

Agricultural Labor Continued

Selective Service:--The Selective Service Act of 1948 makes every male aged 19 to 26 years liable for military service except veterans and certain persons deferred by law or regulation. However, provision is made for the occupational deferment of skilled workers engaged in essential industrial and agricultural production. These Local Boards have full authority to classify registrants in Class II-C which has been established for the deferment of farmers or farm workers who produce for market a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities which are necessary to the maintenance of national health, safety, or interest when all of the following conditions exist:

1. The registrant is, except for seasonal or temporary interruptions, actively engaged in full-time farming.
2. The registrant cannot be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications.
3. The removal of the registrant would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity.

For purposes of deferment, production for market of a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities is measured in terms of the average annual production per farm worker which is marketed from a local average farm of the type under consideration. Class II-C deferments may be granted for a period of one year or less, and may be re-opened at any time during the deferment should the situation change. If warranted, the Local Board may continue the registrant in Class II-C for a period longer than one year.

Registrants, parents, or employers must request deferments in writing. It is important that full facts about the farming operations and other pertinent data be placed in the record. Within ten days of mailing of notices of classification, an appeal may be made to the State Appeal Board. Further appeal may be made to the President if the Appeal Board's decision is not unanimous.

An instruction has been issued by National Selective Service Headquarters to all Local Boards providing for cooperation between Selective Service and U.S.D.A. In accordance with Agricultural Mobilization Committee Memo No. 1, the Chairman of the Agricultural Mobilization Committee shall provide State Directors of Selective Service and Local Boards information on local farm production patterns and the local farm labor supply, including equipment maintenance personnel, pertinent to the classification of registrants. However, U.S.D.A. Committees may not recommend the class in which a particular registrant should be placed since this is the responsibility of the Local Board. Also, U.S.D.A. Committees may assist farmers making deferment requests by supplying information regarding the importance of local farm production and the need for continued production of particular crops.

Agricultural Labor Continued

There are no blanket deferments authorized for individuals employed in agriculture or in any other essential activity. Decision on classifications must be made on the merits of each individual case by Local Boards, subject to appeal.

Manpower Utilization:--Every effort must be made to utilize fully all available manpower. Farmers can help in this utilization. They should place specific orders for workers with the Employment offices in advance of immediate need. They should participate in programs established for training inexperienced farm workers. They should report to the Employment offices when they expect to be through with their workers. This will make possible more efficient routing of workers from farm to farm and area to area.

Custom work and exchange of labor should be encouraged. Cooperative drives to utilize all workers in the area may be necessary in some communities.

PMA Staff:--The manpower staff established by PMA is furnishing staff advice and assistance to all the principal manpower agencies including USES, Selective Service, and WSB. PMA is serving as the claimant for agricultural labor before such agencies. Although primary emphasis should be laid on handling farm labor problems at the local level, urgent problems which may adversely affect production in local areas and which cannot be handled by field action should be reported to PMA in Washington.

THE 1951 OUTLOOK FOR MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES,
AND MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTION SUPPLIES

FARM MACHINERY

In general it is expected that production of farm machinery during 1951 may be somewhat below the level of the past two years. Nevertheless, the amount of new machinery which will become available during the year should be largely sufficient to fill essential replacement requirements.

Higher prices for farm products, improved farm income, and a tendency toward "forward" buying, as protection against possible shortages at a later date, have intensified the demand for new farm machinery since July 1950. This added pressure on supplies can be expected to create some local shortages of important items of farm equipment during 1951. Likewise, the impact upon the farm machinery industry of reduced materials supplies, due to increased defense production, has not been uniform, and some items, particularly specialized equipment, may be in shorter supply than the more standard items.

Fortunately, it is anticipated that the full impact of the defense production program will not be felt by the farm machinery industry until around mid-year after much of the equipment needed for 1951 crops will have been produced. It also is expected that a satisfactory program can be instituted by that time to assure machinery manufacturers the materials they will need to maintain production at an adequate level.

It is evident, however, that defense requirements for critical materials including steel, copper, aluminum, and nickel are likely to retard expansion in farm mechanization during the emergency period. Farmers should give all possible attention to maintaining the operating efficiency of their present machinery, and should limit their purchases of new machinery to essential replacements of worn-out or obsolete equipment and additional equipment needed to meet their farm production "guides".

To aid in conserving farm machinery and equipment, the Department is urging manufacturers to maintain a high level of repair parts production and to give added attention to making repair parts readily available to farmers. At the same time, it is hoped that farmers will cooperate by checking their equipment for necessary repairs well ahead of the season of use and by placing orders for needed spare parts whenever possible well in advance of the time the parts will be required. This, in turn, will place manufacturers and distributors in a better position to satisfy the need.

Although this procedure cannot entirely prevent breakdowns in the field, it can at least reduce such breakdowns to a minimum, which will serve to lessen the demand on available supplies of parts during busy seasons and increase the likelihood that unforeseen repair requirements can be met more quickly.

FERTILIZERS

The supply in 1951 will be up to the production capacity of the industry with one important exception - phosphates. Any shortage of phosphate fertilizers will be caused primarily by the shortage of sulfuric acid rather than lack of production capacity. While the supply in 1951 is expected to approximate 90 percent of last year's supply, actual requirements are substantially greater.

NITROGEN - During 1950-51, the quantity of nitrogenous fertilizers in all forms, expected to be available for use by farmers, is placed at approximately 1,250,000 tons nitrogen (N) content basis, compared with approximately 1,030,000 tons in 1949-50 and 1,005,000 tons in 1948-49. This estimate assumes that imports will be slightly higher than in 1949-50 and commercial exports will be lower.

POTASH - Based on a continuing high level of production during the remainder of the 1950-51 (potash fiscal) year, it is estimated that domestic deliveries of potash, plus imports, will reach approximately 1,300,000 tons K₂O. This compares with the 1,125,000 tons in 1949-50 and 1,070,000 tons in 1948-49.

PHOSPHATES - It is estimated that the aggregate domestic supply of phosphatic fertilizers in all forms and from all sources - including imports - for 1950-51 will comprise some 1,921,000 tons P₂O₅ basis as compared with about 2,060,000 tons in 1949-50 and 1,910,000 tons in 1948-49.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF FERTILIZERS - Facilities for the orderly movement of fertilizer materials may be critical at times, both for raw materials and the manufactured product. This situation could be partially relieved if farmers placed their orders for fertilizers now so that an orderly and early movement can be made. The same situation holds true with respect to storage of fertilizer and some shortage of storage space in production and distribution channels may be encountered. This problem would be eased if farmers would buy and accept deliveries of their fertilizers as soon as possible.

PESTICIDES

Raw materials for the production of many insecticides, fungicides and weedkillers are in increasing demand for manufacture of other products such as plastics, synthetic rubber, and detergents. The demand for certain preferred pesticides, especially those containing either benzene or chlorine, at present is in excess of supplies and in few cases can inventories be accumulated. Such materials are DDT, benzene hexachloride, 2,4-D, toxaphene and aldrin. In time of shortage it would be unwise for growers to plan their insect control program around a single kind of insecticide, since alternate materials may have to be employed. It is anticipated, however, that an effective material will be available for every pesticidal use. Supplies of sulfur, in particular, are acutely short. Sulfur, therefore, should be used only for applications for which no satisfactory substitute is available.

Every effort should be made to conserve supplies of pesticides by proper storage, handling, and application. Materials should be applied at the time and rate in strict accordance with recommendations applicable to the particular locality.

Drums and other shipping containers for pesticides are in short supply. In the interest of conserving metal for defense production, metal drums should be returned to the dealer for re-use whenever the second-hand containers can be utilized feasibly. Farmers are advised to order and obtain delivery early of their minimum requirements of pesticides, storing them under proper storage conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SUPPLIES

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS - While restrictions on new construction so far have averted serious shortages of certain construction materials, such as lumber, cement and clay products, the heavy demands of the defense program have curtailed the supply of materials of metallic content to such an extent that shortages may be expected in many other construction materials such as structural steel, metal roofing, and siding, pipe and tubing, fencing, woven wire products, nails and staples and irrigation equipment. If defense requirements continue to mount, of course, even lumber, cement and other materials now relatively free may be expected to become short of requirements. Other farm production supplies and equipment items will inevitably be in short supply, as during the past national emergency and farmers should anticipate their requirements well in advance of need and use the less critical materials wherever practicable.

BALE TIES - Reports submitted by manufacturers to the National Production Authority for the first quarter of 1951 indicate that there should be sufficient tonnage of wire to harvest and bale this year's hay and straw. However, due to the proposed increase in production of automatic wire balers and the fact that there is not a standard size wire for all makes of balers, uneven distribution may develop and spot shortages occur in some areas.

Last year's severe shortage of bale ties resulted in part because of dealer's reluctance to place their orders for early delivery because farmers would not make their purchases until June and July. All of the producers started operating their mills at near capacity but it came too late to meet all 1950 requirements.

It is not a violation of National Production Authority Regulation 1 for dealers to stock ties so long as advanced deliveries to such dealers are no greater nor further in advance than those normally accepted in the ordinary course of business to meet reasonably anticipated seasonal requirements. Farmers and processors are urged to place their orders early but not to buy in excess of their needs.

COTTON BALING TIES - Steps are being taken by the National Production Authority to insure production of sufficient cotton bale ties to bale the 16,000,000 bale cotton crop requested this year plus 1,700,000 bales of linters.

BALER AND BINDER TWINES - Recent reports from manufacturers of these twines indicate the increased production schedule for 1951 adequate to meet all requirements for baler and binder twine. The estimated requirements for 1951 for baler twine are considerably higher than any preceding year. The continued accelerated production of these twines will depend, of course, upon a continued importation of adequate quantities of hard fibers.

Reports have been received that in some instances farmers are buying greater quantities of baler twine than they expect to use during the year 1951. It is not anticipated that production of baler twine will exceed the requirements for the year 1951, and it is most important that farmers restrict purchases to the quantity that they will need during 1951. Excessive buying at this time will disrupt the distribution of these twines, and the result will most surely be shortages in some areas.

MILK SHIPPING CANS - The supply of sheet steel and tin for manufacturing milk shipping containers is limited, but arrangements have been made to supply the manufacturers of these cans sufficient quantities of both tin and steel to manufacture enough cans to meet actual requirements.

Displacement of people due to mobilization programs and defense procurement may increase the requirements that have been estimated for 1951 and cause the situation to get even tighter. It is important that every user of these shipping cans handle them with care, use them only for the purpose of handling milk and turn in any if they have a salvage value and can be retinned or repaired.

BURLAP AND COTTON BAGS - United States imports of burlap for the year 1950 were slightly greater than in 1949 but 1951 imports to date are below consumption levels. The import prospect for burlap for 1951 is uncertain and the demand probably will exceed the supply. This increased demand for burlap bags will result largely because of the shortage of cotton bags and paper shipping bags. The heavy demands of the defense agencies for cotton goods, coupled with the short cotton crop for 1950, will cause a shortage of cotton bags for feeds, and other purposes during the year 1951. It will be necessary for bag users to conserve the use of the limited number of new bags which will be available during this year. If this limited quantity of new bags is handled in such a way as to get the maximum use,

the shortage can be greatly alleviated. Farmers, cattle feeders and others should take care of all bags and, when empty, turn them into the feed merchants or a reliable used bag dealer.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATES, BOXES, BASKETS, AND HAMPERS - It may be increasingly difficult to get these containers due to the lack of materials, primarily steel wire and nails. There are adequate manufacturing facilities to produce all foreseeable requirements. However, defense agencies may come in for increased procurement of containers. If so, manufacturers may have to divert more facilities to defense orders. Shortages of other types of containers may greatly increase the demands for wirebound boxes, crates, etc., now used so extensively for fruit and vegetable shipping containers. Each user should make every effort to obtain second-hand crates and should salvage all containers that have a reuse value.

TRUCKS - It is not anticipated that widespread scarcities of farm transportation equipment will develop in 1951. During the year 1950, a total of 1,182,396 trucks were produced, as compared with 997,608 in 1949. The total of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton and under trucks produced in 1950 was 579,754 as compared with 469,255 for the year 1949. The amount of steel which will be available for truck production during the remainder of the year is not known. Farmers should take proper care of their trucks and keep them in good repair. Repair parts are expected to continue in fairly ample supply.

COAL TO COKE - Barring work stoppages and transportation difficulties, there is not likely to be a shortage of coal during the year. The coke situation, however, is constantly tight, and shortages may develop from any significant disturbance of production or distribution. Farmers who use coke would do well to purchase their supplies early.

FARM ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT - There may continue to be spot shortages of electrical equipment, but the over-all situation likely will be fair throughout the year. Some manufacturers of farm electric equipment are having difficulty in obtaining necessary raw materials to maintain production.

PROPANE AND BUTANE - The uses of butane and propane on farms are increasing. During the winter months shortages occur, usually due to lack of transportation and storage facilities, rather than because of a shortage of the gases, especially propane. Butane is used in connection with the synthetic rubber program, and shortages of the material may occur. During the summer, however, there should be ample supplies of the gases, ample transportation facilities, and adequate storage facilities, since the demand is not so great.

GASOLINE - Generally is in good supply. Unless there is an unusual increase in military requirements, there will be no general shortage during 1951.

FUEL OIL - Is in ample supply and should be easily obtained for the balance of 1951, especially during that part of the year when it is not being used for heating purposes. Unusually difficult weather conditions or local deficiencies in transportation, however, could cause local shortages. It is recommended that all storage tanks for petroleum products be kept as nearly filled as practicable at all times, and that conservation measures be taken whenever possible.

RUBBER TIRES - The production of truck, tractor, and implement tires in each case was higher in 1950 than in 1949. It is not expected that there will be any appreciable shortage of these tires in 1951 because of the high level of production in 1950. It is believed that farm tire demands

can be met in spite of increased demands by the military. As a conservation measure, the government is requiring the output of "camelback" for recapping to be increased.

Farmers should save any used tires that are good enough to be recapped and depend on having more recapping done. Care should be given all tires.

